FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 082 *29 April 1981*

ARGENTINA

Uranium Discovered in San Rafael Department B 1
Government Denies It Has Advisers in Guatemala B 1
Brazilian Army Minister on Military Cooperation B 1
[Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO 23 Apr]
Briefs: Loan for CNEA; Uruguayan Industry and Energy Minister; UNESCO Director B 2

CHILE

Extremist Group Takes Control of Radio Station E 1
Additional AFP Report E 1
Radio Resumes Broadcasts E 2
DINACOS Requests Citizens Help E 2
Government Accuses USSR E 2
Argentines Reportedly Arrested on Spying Charges E 3
One Argentine Citizen E 3
Two Argentine Officers E 3
Opposition Unions Create Labor Central E 3
Equatorial Guinea Vice President Arrives on Visit E 4
Vice President Decorated E 4

COLOMBIA

New Wave of Guerrilla Activities Reported F 1
Briefs: Ambassador to Mexico F 1

PERU

Government Has 'Declared War' on Terrorism J 1
Third World Ready To Exclude U.S. on LOS Issues J 1

MEXICO

Legislators Score U.S. Refusal To Ratify Treaty M 1
Navy Secretary Explains Need To Strengthen Navy M 1
Lower Crude Price Said Not To Affect Industry M 2
Soviet Envoy Denies USSR Promotion of Terrorism M 2
Cultural Agreement To Be Signed With USSR M 3
PRC Vice Foreign Minister Arrives From Argentina M 3
Government Secretary Receives GDR Peace Official M 4
U.S. Policy Condemned M 4
Report on First Regional Seminar on Disarmament M 4
UN Delegate Reiterates Support for Namibia M 5
Briefs: New Ambassadors M 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Starts Returning Arms to Panama P 1
Terrorists Linked to U.S. Embassy Vehicle Incident P 1
Briefs: Trade Pact With Honduras P 1

EL SALVADOR

Army Releases Captured Document on Plan of Action P 2
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 27 Apr]
Army Rejection of Foreign Intervention Stressed P 7
Gutierrez 26 April Speech Termed 'Pack of Lies' P 7
[Radio Venceremos]
Military Youth Issues Statement to Honduran Army P 9
[Radio Venceremos]
Reportage on Government, Guerrilla Combat Actions P 10
Attack on Military Post [EL DIARIO DE HOY 27 Apr]
Clash in Santa Clara [EL DIARIO DE HOY 28 Apr] P 10
Various Clashes With FMLN P 10
Villa el Rosario Shelling [Radio Venceremos] P 11
Managua Reports on Disappearance of U.S. Priest P 11
10,000 War Refugees Seek Safety in Berlin P 12
Electoral Council Requests Operational Funding P 12
Witness Confusion in Sheraton Murders Explained P 12
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 28 Apr]
Continuation of Interview With Cayetano Carpio P 13
[cross-reference]

HONDURAS

Official Reports Nicaraguan Attack in Guasaule P 13
Nicaragua, Costa Rica React to Tariff Measures P 13
Nicaraguan Products Embargoed P 14
Rightist Students Retake University From Leftists P 14

NICARAGUA

Ortega Advises U.S. Not To Defend Unjust Causes P 15
[BARRICADA 22 Apr]
State Council's Nunez Views Talks With Opposition P 16
PSC Issues Bulletin on Dialogue With FSLN P 17
PSD's Montalvan on Support for Country, Membership P 18
Opposition Parties Hold Organizational Meetings P 19
Small, Medium Producers Form New Association P 20
New Organization Praised P 20
State Council's Expansion Currently Under Study P 21
CDS Leader Responds to Charge of Politization P 21
Student Center Initiates Militia Recruitment P 22
Cotton Harvest 'Excellent,' May Surpass Target P 23
Station Commentary P 24

CUBA

Third World Economists Meeting Continues Q 1
Castro Attends Reception Q 1
Myrdal Addresses Congress Q 1
Grenadian Delegate's Speech [St Georges] Q 1
Rodriguez Meets Economists Q 2
Castro Visits Participants Q 2
Party Official Meets Algerian Planning Minister Q 3
AALAPSO Celebrates Third Afghan Anniversary Q 3
Briefs: MPSP Solidarity With Dominicans Q 3

GUYANA

Jagan Tells Burnham Government To Resign T 1
Forum on Southern Africa Liberation for 30 April T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

BOLIVIA

New Government Guidelines Announced in Panama V 1
[Panama City LA PRENSA 27 Apr]

BRAZIL

Four Cargo Ships From Poland To Be Purchased V 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 28 Apr]
Pakistani Delegation To Purchase Weapons V 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 25 Apr]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Briefs: Nicaraguan Ambassador V 2

ECUADOR

Roldos Calls for Respect of 'People's Mandate' V 2

GRENADA

Briefs: Mongolian Envoy to Grenada V 3

PANAMA

Exiles, Refugees To Register With Immigration V 3
[MATUTINO 21 Apr]

SURINAME

President Urges Better Understanding of Socialism V 3
Labor Minister Dismissed After Conflict With NMC V 4
Briefs: Envoy to OAS V 4

URANIUM DISCOVERED IN SAN RAFAEL DEPARTMENT

PY281942 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1005 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Mendoza, 28 Apr (TELAM)--Experts are following with great interest the report of the discovery of a new uranium deposit in the San Rafael Department.

The data received so far indicated that with this discovery Argentina will by far surpass the reserves verified so far. These reserves amount to 16,000 tons of uranium concentrates for the Tigre-La Terraza deposits and 4,000 tons for other surrounding deposits.

The stratum discovered in a zone between the El Tigre dam and Sierra Pintada, is approximately 20 meters thick with 1,300 kg of uranium ore per cubic meter of rock.

Moreover, according to the experts, there are promising prospects of finding other reserves thanks to the research which is being carried out, working at depths similar to that which has allowed the discovery, that is, at approximately 500 meters. The area with probable uranium reserves extends toward the Las Violetas farm, beyond La Cuesta de los Terneros, toward the south, and toward the boundaries of the departments of San Rafael and San Carlos.

The deposits discovered will increase the uranium wealth in the region--where the Sierra Pintada deposit, the most important in South America, is located as well--offering stimulating possibilities of producing enough uranium concentrates to satisfy the needs of the Argentine nuclear plant until the beginning of the next century.

GOVERNMENT DENIES IT HAS ADVISERS IN GUATEMALA

PY290216 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Apr (TELAM)--The Foreign Ministry denied this afternoon a report from the German agency DPA that members of the Argentine Armed Forces are presumably on the borders of El Salvador.

The press communique states: With reference to a report of the Germany agency DPA that originated in Mexico and was published today in Buenos Aires by the newspaper ARGENTINISCHES TAGEBLATT, indicating that military advisers of the Argentine Armed Forces are presumably to be found in Guatemalan regions close to the border with El Salvador, the Foreign Ministry categorically denies the report, which is completely inexact.

BRAZILIAN ARMY MINISTER ON MILITARY COOPERATION

PY270141 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Apr 81 p 5

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires (O GLOBO)--As he arrived in this capital yesterday, army minister Gen Walter Pires affirmed that "Brazil maintains a position of respect for the self-determination of peoples, without participating in interference in other nations internal affairs."

General Pires stressed "the military cooperation between Brazil and Argentina, which has made it possible for Brazilian officers to attend Argentine military institutions and vice versa.

"My trip is part of that cooperation. It is a courtesy visit and no agreements will be signed, because mutual understanding is more important."

Minister Pires noted "the importance of President Figueiredo's visit to Buenos Aires and that of former President Jorge Rafael Videla to Brasilia for consolidating the rapproachment between Brazil and Argentina.

"Since those visits, relations between the two nations developed naturally, in the search for common solutions with other Latin American countries. We are seeking integration, cooperation and understanding in line with the policy of countries with similar ideals and problems."

Minister Pires expressed a desire for cooperation with Argentina in all sectors, offering Brazil's cooperation in the area of military material and development of missile technology "as a way to strengthen the armed forces of Latin America, even in case of a world conflict."

General Pires said "the area of military training should be included, because cooperation among Latin American countries will be advantageous for all of them. Cooperation with Argentina and other countries in the continent should be strengthened more and more in the process of consolidating democracy in our countries. There are many affinities among Latin American countries and, as far as Brazil is concerned, President Figueiredo's hands are outstretched to all Latin America countries."

General Pires also said that he believes that the armed forces of Brazil and Argentina, as well as those of other Latin American countries, have "an important role to play in the security of the Southern Hemisphere.

"In the recent past, both the Brazilian and the Argentine Armies played a similar role to ensure security and democracy in their respective countries."

The Brazilian Army minister said that "terrorist actions, no matter where they come from, will not stop the democratic process being carried out by President Figueiredo."

He then added: "Terrorism results from the action of a minority who cannot accept the principles of peace, respect for the law, and nonacceptance of violence as a method of persuasion."

The minister said that "Brazilians have reason to believe in President Figueiredo's commitment to democracy." He then added: "That commitment has been reiterated time and time again by the supreme commander of the Brazilian Armed Forces in keeping with the ideal of freedom and the principles of the 1964 revolution.

"What we deplore is that there is not always the necessary understanding on the part of individuals who adopt pessimism and a rhetorical technique."

General Pires stressed that "there is unity behind President Figueiredo, to carry forward the democratic process in a natural way."

The Brazilian minister concluded by saying that "the armed forces, united and loyal to their constitutional duty, do not mince their support to the supreme commander of the armed forces. Being a part of the Brazilian people, the armed forces remain steadfast to the democratic principles and traditions of the Brazilian nation."

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR CNEA-- Buenos Aires, 28 Apr (TELAM)--The national executive branch has approved a $150-million loan for the National Atomic Energy Commission designed to finance expenditures arising from the construction and installation of the Atucha II project and the heavy water plant. This loan will be given by a group of banks headed by the WestLB [Westdeusche Landesbank]. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1432 GMT 28 Apr 81 PY]

URUGUAYAN INDUSTRY AND ENERGY MINISTER--Eng Francisco Tourreilles, Uruguayan industry and energy minister, arrived this morning in Buenos Aires for talks with Argentine Public Works Minister Diego Urricarriet on theconditions under which Argentina will deliver natural gas to Uruguay. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Apr 81 PY]

UNESCO DIRECTOR--Buenos Aires, 26 Apr (TELAM)--Amadou Mahtar Mbow, UNESCO general director, arrived in Argentina tonight. He will meet with Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion and Education Minister Carlos Burundarena tomorrow. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0325 GMT 27 Apr 81 PY]

EXTREMIST GROUP TAKES CONTROL OF RADIO STATION

PY281351 Santiago Chile Domesti Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Santiago Radio Portales, located on Ejercito Street, was taken over by an extremist group a little after 0730 this morning. After taking over the radio's control room and overpowering the personnel, the group issued a communique criticizing the present government. The extremist attack lasted about 10 minutes, but at this time Radio Portales is still off the air.

Here are further reports on this incident from our reporter (Daniel Ortiz), who is in charge of our mobile unit.

[Begin relay from mobile unit] An extremist group made up of six persons broke into the radio building. After entering the radio room, three of the subversives carrying weapons and submachineguns forced nine persons--the radio announcer, the control operator and janitors, who were in the radio building at the time--into a restroom and locked them up. The extremist command then proceeded to broadcast a recorded communique which was interrupted after approximately 6 minutes.

After the extremists left the building, they detonated an explosive charge, but fortunately there were no casualties. Two other explosives have been detonated by security forces, who just left the scene of the incident a few minutes ago.

We have learned that the taxi in which the six extremists fled was located a few minutes ago at 268 Bandera Street. The taxi driver was found gagged in the trunk of the taxi with his hands and feet tied.

At this time police, investigating and carabineros special forces, and security forces are carrying out a strict control operation throughout the city. We will supply any further developments on this incident at any time. [end relay]

Additional AFP Report

PY281424 Paris AFP in Spanish 1403 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Santigo, Chile, 28 Apr (AFP)--The semiofficial news agency ORBE has reported that the subversives took over operations in the transmission room and broadcast a 7-minute statement. A piece of folk music preceded the voices of a man and a women, who took turns announcing the transmission of the voice of the resistance.

The announcement urged workers, students, the unemployed, youth and women to double their opposition against the Chilean Government and organize a combative international labor day on 1 May.

A long passage was then dedicated to charges of violations of human rights and to asking for the unity of the leftist forces opposing the government, which had de factor status from 1973 to 1981 and then acquired a constitutional character after the approval of a new constitution by plebiscite.

The self-styled Radio Liberacion asked the people to join a nationwide strike against the rulers, who were labeled as "dictators," and urged the people to oppose the economic, social and educational plans established here.

Portales, a broadcasting station with a large listening audience throughout the country, was still off the air at 1245 GMT, and the police did not provide any details about the action of the leftists, who exploded a bomb to cover their flight.

Employees of Radio Portales stated that another bomb had been left inside the building, but did not explode.

Radio Resumes Broadcasts

PY281533 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Radio Emisoras Diego Portales resumed its broadcasts at 1035 this morning after being silenced for 3 hours due to an extremist attack. Its director read an official communique strongly condemning this violent action which forced listeners to listen to a subversive proclamation. He also expressed gratitude for the expressions of solidarity received in the studio from other communications media, public and private officials and listeners.

DINACOS Requests Citizens Help

PY281954 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Government House news by (Graciela Contreras)]

[Text] In a communique issued today by DINACOS [National Directorate of Social Communications] the government requests the media not to grant too much importance to extremist activities, since by doing so they will be helping to destroy one of the extremists' main objectives: to gain publicity on their activities and to obtain more support from abroad.

In the communique issued today by the Interior Ministry through DINACOS regarding the incident that occured this morning when extremists took over Radio Diego Portales in Santiago, the government notes that it regrets and repudiates the extremist attack against Radio Diego Portales.

It is, moreover, making every effort to find the perpetrators of this crime to punish them with the full force of the law. In addition it requests the people to cooperate in this effort by reporting any suspicious activity or any details that may lead to their arrest.

The communique notes that public opinion can see, once again, the methods used by these criminals who are paid and trained by Soviet Marxism.

Government Accuses USSR

PY290036 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 28 Apr (TELAM)--The Chilean Government has accused the Soviet Union of being the instigator of the attack that was perpetrated today by a Marxist extremist group that occupied the installations of Radio Diego Portales, in this capital, and broadcast subversive slogans.

An official press communique states in part that the serious attack is a grave insult to the population and for press freedom and it requests the population to repudiate those who, with their seditious activities, intend to subvert Chilean sovereignty to the dark designs of international Marxism.

The progress of Chile in all fields toward achieving an overall development that is extensively acknowledged, official spokesmen said today, is provoking the despair of the servile elements of Marxism that are trying to provoke chaos and confusion in a nation that knew how to throw off the scourge of Moscow' imperialism.

The USSR and its satellite countries covertly incite the development of every type of action that will lead to disintegration and a lack of stability, because by stimulating this type of corruption they find fertile ground for introducing their totalitarian system that attempts to subvert the historical order of peoples and nations, the spokesmen indicated when releasing the communique.

The communique adds that the government will make every effort and use all its resources to find the subversive criminals, who will be punished by law.

It also asks the population to help find the terrorists, who today have again taken a mistaken path by trying to confuse the Chilean people with their sly and dishonest preaching.

ARGENTINES REPORTEDLY ARRESTED ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES

One Argentine Citizen

PY231511 Paris AFP in Spanish 1326 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 23 Apr (AFP)--The press reported here today that Argentine citizen Manuel Garcia Arguelles has been arrested in Puerto Natales on charges of military espionage.

Garcia, 50 years of age, owns an international bus company that carries passengers and cargo from Rio Gallegos, Argentina, to Puerto Natales, Chile, located 2,300 kilometers south of Santiago.

Local officials did not accept questions from reporters in Puerto Natales and Punta Arenas after Garcia's relatives reported he has been missing since last Monday when he did not return to Rio Gallegos.

EL MERCURIO of this capital stated today, however, that reliable sources confirmed that the Argentine businessmen has been accused of espionage and will be put at the disposal of a military court.

The report indicates that Garcia was arrested last Saturday by security services in Puerto Natales, a city he visits twice a week to run his transport business.

Two Argentine Officers

PY290227 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Two officers of the Argentine Army have been arrested in Los Andes. The National Directorate of Social Communications, DINACOS, released an official communique reporting that the Argentine officers were arrested after it was proven they were carrying out activities contrary to national security.

The document states that on 25 April, two officers of the Argentine Army, Maj Raul Pablo Barillau and 1st Lt Oscar Santos were arrested in Los Andes after it was proven that they were carrying out activities contrary to national security.

The communique also states that the officers have been put at the disposal of military justice with all the background on the charges.

The official communique states in conclusion that the wives of the officers who accompanied them during their visit to Chile have also been put at the disposal of justice and that their situations are to be determined as soon as possible.

48 OPPOSITION UNIONS CREATE LABOR CENTRAL

PY272242 Paris AFP in Spanish 2013 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 27 Apr (AFP)--The union members of 48 organizations that oppose Gen Augusto Pinochet's government announced today that they have created the Democratic Workers Union of Chile (UDT) [Union Democratica de Trabajadores de Chile].

The leaders of the new organization, who assert that they represent 780,000 workers, said that: We will fight for a constitution that will guarantee the participation and strengthening of the middle level organizations of society.

The UDT was founded during a congress that was held over the weekend by the Group of 10, which groups Christian Democrat and centrist unions, which in the beginning supported the military government and which at a later date began to cool toward it.

The UDT president, Eduardo Rios, indicated that the Group of 10 now gives way to this new organization of Chilean workers.

The leaders indicated that at the political level they will struggle for the establishment of an overall democracy and at the economic level they object to the capitalist model that is now in force and which stimulates individualism before solidarity.

In the declaration of principles, the labor leaders have placed their new organization equidistant between capitalism and socialism and they reject class struggles, which have been conceived as a confrontation to eliminate the other parties.

The first public act of the UDT is planned for Friday, International Labor Day, when it will participate in a commemoration ceremony together with the National Coordination of Unions (leftist), the Sole Workers Front and other opposition groups.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON VISIT

PY232005 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Florencio Maye Ela, the Equatorial Guinea first vice president and foreign minister, has arrived in Chile. He was welcomed at Santiago international airport by Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and by Spanish Ambassador Salvador Bermudez de Castro who represents the interests of Equatorial Guinea in Chile.

Florencio Maye Ela noted that the objective of his visit to Chile is to contact government officials. He noted that since both countries share a similar language and culture the Government of Equatorial Guinea is interested in meeting Chilean Government officials.

He said that a junta took control of the country in 1979 after a complete deterioration of the economy and that the present government is now interested in enforcing an economic recovery program.

Florencio Maye Ela also noted that his country is experiencing peace, order and tranquility.

During his 2-day stay in Santiago, he will meet with President Pinochet.

Vice President Decorated

PY240144 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpts] At a ceremony held at the Red Room of the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames today decorated Florencio Maye Ela, the Equatorial Guinea first vice president and foreign minister, with the Bernardo O'Higgins medal at the degree of grand cross.

President Pinochet this afternoon was invited to visit Equatorial Guinea. The invitation was extended to Pinochet by Equatorial Guinea President Obiang Nguema Mbazogo in a note delivered to him today by Florencio Maye Ela, first vice president and foreign minister of Equatorial Guinea. Maye Ela delivered the note to Pinochet during an audience held this afternoon at 1800 at La Moneda Palace.

NEW WAVE OF GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PA281950 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2019 GMT 27 Apr 81

[By Francisco Tulande]

[Text] Bogota, 27 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--Some 15 guerrillas and 4 soldiers were killed in clashes in the west and southwest, while a communist councilman and a former judge were killed today in a new outbreak of guerrilla violence in this country.

The army commander, Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes, told the press that yesterday's clashes with members of the 19 April Movement (M-19) resulted from counterguerrilla operations being carried out by approximately 2,000 troops.

Landazabal said nine guerrillas, including three women, and a soldier were killed in a clash yesterday afternoon near Tado, 550 km west of Bogota in the Pacific region.

Almost simultaneously, troops fought for several hours with an M-19 column in an area 500 km southwest of Bogota, resulting in six guerrillas, one lieutenant and two soldiers being killed. Two other soldiers were seriously wounded, he added.

Apparently the extremist column was headed by Jaime Bateman Cayon, top M-19 leader, who is being sought by the authorities, he said.

Meanwhile police reported that Jose Ignacio Mora, a communist councilman, was shot by unidentified individuals in Paujil, some 400 km southwest of Bogota.

Police added that the town, located in a region where the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia is strong, was immediately put under intense surveillance and the sale of liquor was banned.

A former criminal judge, whose identity was not disclosed, was shot in the capital by two unidentified men on a motorcycle, police reported.

The army commander confirmed that the operations in the west and southwest are continuing "and that perhaps new clashes will occur in the next few hours."

Yesterday's clashes were the most serious since March, when a major operation was launched after several M-19 groups launched attacks in the interior in which 16 guerrillas were killed and 75 captured. These guerrillas are being tried by court-martial.

In the first communique the M-19 has issued since the March clashes, Bateman denounced "an alliance of the Latin American armies to fight the revolutionary struggle."

The guerrilla document said "several important M-19 leaders are being held for this reason."

In March Ecuador turned over to Colombia a group of M-19 members who entered that neighboring country when the counterguerrilla operations started.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO--Bogota, 22 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--The Colombian Government today appointed Ignacio Umana de Brigard, an engineer and congressman, as ambassador to Mexico to replace Julio Ortiz Marquez, who has resigned. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0019 GMT 23 Apr 81 PA]

GOVERNMENT HAS 'DECLARED WAR' ON TERRORISM

PY251926 Paris AFP in Spanish 2219 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Lima, 24 Apr (AFP)--Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa announced today after the customary Friday cabinet meeting that the Peruvian Government has declared war on sedition, terrorism and delinquency. He explained that the constitution and the laws will be strictly applied in order to cut all those activities at their roots. He also said that there will be an increase of the strength of the police forces, which will be recquipped.

The prime minister said that the seditious acts mainly consist of a number of political strikes as well as stoppages in various departments of the country, which he asserted had the purpose of destabilizing President Fernando Belaunde's democratic regime.

The departmental stoppages have taken place in Loreto Department in the Amazon region; in Lambayeque Department in the north; and in Cusco Department in the southeast, while another is announced for next week in La Libertad Department north of this capital. Ulloa stated that these protest expressions have a legitimate cause in the neglect suffered by the departments in the last few years, but that the unreasonable claims that have been made are political and work against the people.

He added that the politicians who promote the stoppages are hardly in a position to make any complaints, because they refused to participate in the government when they were invited to do so in order to cooperate toward the solution of the problems and who, moreover, never propose any alternative programs.

THIRD WORLD READY TO EXCLUDE U.S. ON LOS ISSUES

PY251532 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 24 Apr (AFP)--It was reported today in this capital that about 100 countries are ready to sign a universal agreement on the Law of the Sea despite the American boycott at the world conference on this issue. This news was provided by Peruvian Ambassador Juan Miguel Bakula on his return from New York where, he said, the world conference on the Law of the Sea has ended in a failure for which the U.S. Government is to blame.

Bakula, who is secretary general of the permanent South Pacific Commission formed by Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile, explained that the United States has decided to totally revise the general agreement which was about to be signed.

The diplomat added that there is general agreement to leave out the United States and defend the wealth of the sea on our own. He also said that 3 August will be the date limit for the U.S. Government to make a decision.

He added: If the United States does not take a definite stand at the conference which will be held in Geneva, over 100 Third World countries, both medium-sized powers and small nations, will carry through their unviersal draft Law of the Sea.

He concluded by stating that the multinationals, the big petroleum companies and the mining consortiums, are putting pressure on the U.S. Government not to sign the agreement which, he pointed out, has been discussed for 10 years.

LEGISLATORS SCORE U.S. REFUSAL TO RATIFY TREATY

FA261637 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2215 GMT Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Apr (EFE)--The refusal by the U.S. Congress to ratify the treaty on maritime limits with Mexico caused this country's legislators today to denounce the United States as "imperialist."

Federal deputies for the Institutional Revolutionary Party (in power for 52 years) affirmed that the U.S. posture is determined by the desire to hold its technological and economical domination over areas that are part of Mexico's territorial waters.

Recently, the U.S. Senate refused to endorse a Mexican-U.S. agreement on maritime limits in the Gulf of Mexico which it considered to be contrary to U.S. interests.

The treaty had been negotiated and approved during President Jimmy Carter's administration. The area covered by the treaty applies, in particular, to the Gulf of Mexico, where it is considered ther are important minerals as well as unexplored and unexploited petroleum deposits.

Deputy Jorge Montufar of the Chamber of Deputies fishing committee pointed out that the United States wants to maintain its domination and exploitation over waters that belong to Mexico.

Deputy Mauricio Valdes, of the energy committee, said that the U.S. Senate has been influenced by the interests of that nation's large companies.

Olivo Solis, a legislator and labor leader, condemned North America's "insolent military display" on its southern border (with Mexico) and accused the United States of pressuring Mexico "to see if it can take" this country's petroleum.

Concluding, Montufar stressed that in his opinion, the delay in ratifying the treaty on the part of North America has been caused in part "by U.S. military and economic interests in that region."

NAVY SECRETARY EXPLAINS NEED TO STRENGTHEN NAVY

FL221458 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2150 GMT 21 Apr 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] Veracruz, 21 Apr (NOTIMEX)--In the face of the need to strengthen measures and mechanisms to preserve its sovereignty and protect its resources, Mexico is working on restructuring and forming a naval force with sufficient capability to assure development. Mexican Secretary (Minister) of the Navy Ricardo Chazaro Lara asserted this when he spoke at noon today in the presence of President Jose Lopez Portillo who chaired the commemoration of the 67th anniversary of the defense of Veracruz port in 1914.

At the ceremony, which was held at the heroic military naval school, the official said that history has taught that small countries and others like ours which are in a development process require strengthened protection mechanisms against hegemonic intentions and spying of the big powers.

Mexico, he said, a privileged country because of the capacity and vast potential of its natural resources, has entered fully into a development phase that requires unity and confidence of its men as well as rational exploitation of what nature has given us. He explained that during the current administration, various maritime activities have become keys to development--fishing, oil exploitation on the continental shelf and modernization of the national ports network.

He said that the effective performance of actions that fall within the scope of the Mexican Navy require structuring of the navy in keeping with the historic period the nation is experiencing.

Chazaro Lara added that national naval policy is part of the national development plan which provides the guidelines and commits the purposes and objectives of the state. Within this framework, he continued, defense of Mexico's maritime resources is indicated, particularly the oil and mineral resources of the continental shelf which are decisive to take care of the population's needs.

The principal task undertaken by the government in this regard is to define the capability the country requires to assure the full exercise of its sovereignty on territorial waters, (?he said).

Lastly, the navy secretary emphasized that Mexico will continue to defend its integrity and sovereignty and will continue to demand, by all possible means, respect for the right to self-determination and support for understanding, dialogue and cooperation among the nations of the world.

LOWER CRUDE PRICE SAID NOT TO AFFECT INDUSTRY

FL271841 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2355 GMT 25 Apr 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Excerpts] Montemorelos, Nuevo Leon, 25 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Mexican Petroleum (Pemex) Director Jorge Diaz Serrano has said that the lower price of crude oil in the international market will not affect the national oil industry or that of other oil countries. Interviewed during a working tour of this state by President Jose Lopez Portillo, the Pemex director said there always are fluctuations in the international market of raw materials.

On another matter, Diaz Serrano said the gas pipeline section that goes from Cadereyta to Cuidad Allende--which was inaugurated today by President Jose Lopez Portillo--will help to furnish a vast region of Nuevo Leon State with cheap and uncontaminated fuel so that the Monterrey industry can be decentralized. With the new section, 50 million cubic feet of gas daily will be added to that already being received by the industrial zone of Monterrey (capital of the state), which represents 15 percent of the total.

Diaz Serrano revealed that work is in progress to increase the installed capacity of the Cadereyta refinery by 130,000 barrels daily, as well as for installations that will help to eliminate sulfur from diesel and gasoline so that motor vehicles will not emit sulfuric gases.

SOVIET ENVOY DENIES USSR PROMOTION OF TERRORISM

FL271815 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Apr (NOTIMEX)--USSR Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev has denied categorically that his country promotes international terrorism, adding that everything said to this effect are malicious lies.

Interviewed at this city's international airport where he went to receive the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, Filipp Yermash, the diplomat said the Soviet Union supports only national movements of the peoples but in no case terrorism.

He reported that his country currently is helping Ecuador build a nuclear reactor, explaining that such assistance is for the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. He added that when providing such assistance to Latin American countries, the Soviet Union asks them to use it exclusively for peaceful purposes.

When the USSR provides conventional arms, he added, it does not do it to aggressive countries but to those that need to defend themselves. He said the Soviet Union is in favor of conventional arms control, although the United States has frozen this principle.

On another matter, he emphasized that his country has lost nothing from the U.S. embargo. He said that wheat and corn are replenished when exports [presumably to the USSR] cease and that the producers, in this case the United States, are the ones that are hurt.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH USSR

FL271758 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2037 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 25 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The USSR and Mexico will sign an exchange and cooperation agreement to promote cultural relations. Filipp Yermash, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Cinematography, reported today upon arrival at the Mexico City international airport.

He explained that his country does not intend to create cultural colonialism and instead it wants to help developing nations to find their cultural identity. In this regard, he noted that the USSR helps these nations for the benefit of their own development and culture since the USSR does not want to impose different points of view. Cultural colonialism, he said, is present mostly in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America where there must be a struggle against such a phenomenon.

Regarding the agreement, he indicated that it will be signed Monday with Margarita Lopez Portillo, director of radio, television and cinematography of the Government Secretariat, to expand the cultural sector of the two nations.

PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FROM ARGENTINA

FL271746 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0358 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Apr (NOTIMEX)--It is necessary that the world's peace-loving countries form a great union to prevent a world conflict, PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin said this afternoon. When interviewed at the Mexico City airport, Zhang Wenjin, who is in charge of Latin American affairs in the Chinese Foreign Ministry, noted that a third world war is becoming increasingly more (?imminent) because of the expansionism of hegemonic countries. It is for this reason that nations like Mexico and China must unite to prevent the expansionism of some nations from continuing, (?he added).

He asserted that China intends to participate in the North-South dialogue to be held in Mexico soon. However, he said that an official invitation still has not been received and as soon as one is made it will be accepted.

The official stressed that the PRC is respectful of the sovereignty that is expressed by nonintervention in the domestic affairs of states. In this regard, he referred to El Salvador, saying that the current conflict in that nation should be resolved by the Salvadoran people without the intervention of any other country.

He noted that his country always has supported the establishment of a new international economic order and has expressed at several international forums the need to impose such a new order.

During his visit to Mexico, he will meet with officials of the Foreign Relations Secretariat primarily to discuss matters of mutual interest to the two countries and to exchange views on other problems of international importance.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY RECEIVES GDR PEACE OFFICIAL

FL251512 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0755 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Apr (NOTIMEX)--Secretary of Government Enrique Olivares Santana has said that Mexico and Germany have a common noble cause against those who intend to abuse freedom and peace and want war. Olivares Santana made this statement when he received the members of the GDR Peace Council. He underscored that he was proud that Mexico never has started a war and that at international forums, our policy speaks of solutions to every conflict and of nonintervention.

Werner Ruempel, secretary general of the GDR Peace Council, emphasized that the most important function of that council is to stop the arms race and attain peaceful coexistence. Werner Ruempel added that his visit is for the purpose of cooperating closely with the [peace] movement in Mexico, a country that is a great fighter for peace, friendship and equality between nations of the world and has rejected a fascist state.

During his meeting with Werner Ruempel, Olivares Santana paid tribute to Benito Juarez and Natalio Vazquez Pallares. He also noted that the positive principles of the peace-loving organizations fully coincide with those of Mexican foreign policy.

U.S. Policy Condemned

FL282357 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2318 GMT 28 Apr 81

[By Leonardo Valadez]

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The GDR Peace Council and the Mexican Movement for Peace today declared themselves against U.S. interventionism in the civil war in El Salvador. In a joint communique, the two organizations also expressed themselves against the blockade of Cuba, the unjustified U.S. attacks against Nicaragua and the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe.

The document was signed in the presence of representatives of the news media by Werner Ruempel, secretary general of the GDR Peace Council, and Mexican representative Adriana Lombardo and others.

The two organizations condemned the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration (United States) and NATO which are expressing their desire for military superiority by means of a long-term arms buildup program.

They also concurred that the arms race is against the interests of the people and, therefore, they demanded that peace-loving people take stronger actions to stop the arms race which would lead to a world war.

The two organizations also expressed support for the policy of Soviet Chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev and his stand against a new world war.

REPORT ON FIRST REGIONAL SEMINAR ON DISARMAMENT

FL281559 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0210 GMT 28 Apr 81

[By Mariela Chazaro]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 27 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The members of the UN Disarmament Committee are not surprised by the explanation given by the three nuclear superpowers--the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union--in the report on unfulfillment of the repeated decisions of the UN General Assembly. The statement was made this afternoon by Ambassador Lic Alfonso Garcia Robles, Mexico's representative to the UN Disarmament Committee, during the opening session of the first regional seminar on disarmament, being sponsored by the UN in this capital.

For the past 4 years separate negotiations have been conducted on this issue, and the General Assembly considers that the verification is a very complicated process which must be handled with extreme care. What has been said in the past is unacceptable and unjustifiable because the General Assembly has repeatedly stated that no matter what the differences are with respect to verification, there is no valid reason to postpone reaching an agreement on a total ban in testing nuclear arms.

For his part, Jan Martenson, under [as received] secretary general of the UN Disarmament Center, stated that it is estimated that all nations in the world spend a total of $500 billion annually in arms, adding that these resources are essential for the children's needs, inasmuch as they do not receive adequate nourishment, housing, education and other care. Mankind is facing a dilemma, that is stopping the arms race and accepting disarmament or risking annihilation. We must, the UN official stressed, recognize that if the world has reached this terrifying situation, it is not because of the lack of resources in the sphere of disarmament. The urgent task of eliminating all nuclear arms as well as all other weapons capable of causing mass destruction of importance is the fundamental issue to maintain peace in the world.

Jan Martenson expressed hope that all the participants in the seminar work hard at strengthening and broadening the system of survival, a system which is vitally important to make stronger so that the cause of peace may prevail.

UN DELEGATE REITERATES SUPPORT FOR NAMIBIA

FL281111 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0152 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 27 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The Mexican delegate to the UN Security Council, Porfirio Munoz Ledo, said today that we must not let the struggles for decolonization and national liberation be affected by rigid bipolar views of the world.

Munoz Ledo's statement was made at the end of a long debate on Namibia in which more than 20 foreign ministers representing the Nonaligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity have taken part.

The Mexican representative reiterated his government's support for the independence of Namibia and outlined his country's foreign policy as recently formulated by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Mexico believes that the powers provided in chapter seven of the UN Charter are most pertinent in the case of Namibia; if these powers did not exist, they would have to be immediately drawn up in light of South Africa's actions, Munoz Ledo concluded.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS--Mexico City, 24 Apr (NOTIMEX)--President of the Republic Jose Lopez Portillo today will receive at the National Palace the ambassadors from Bolivia, Nepal, Qatar and the Federal Republic of Germany. They are Renan Estensoro Alborta, Bhekh Bahadur Thapa, Abdelkader Braik al-Ameri and Jurgen Sudhoff, who will present their credentials to the chief of state. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1259 GMT 24 Apr 81 FL]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT STARTS RETURNING ARMS TO PANAMA

PA281318 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Costa Rican Government is returning the arms which were loaned by Panama to Costa Rica during an alleged Nicaraguan invasion by the regime of Anastasio Somoza. The first shipment was made today and the entire operation will last 1 or 2 days, Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides said. In this way, he added, Costa Rica will be, as it always has been, a country that does not need arms. By tradition the Costa Rican people hate anything that has to do with militarism because of our culture and because we are law-abiding citizens, Minister Carmona Benavides pointed out.

TERRORISTS LINKED TO U.S. EMBASSY VEHICLE INCIDENT

PA281431 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Judicial Investigation Organization [OIJ] disclosed that three of the four terrorists who were recently arrested were involved in the terrorist attack [on 17 March 1981] on the U.S. Embassy vehicle in which four persons were injured. OIJ officials said that at least one of them had something to do with the explosives that blew up the car and with the attack on the Honduran Embassy in this capital.

They might have been planning to carry out another terrorist operation on the day they were arrested, and their target could have been the Marines House, because they were arrested only 200 meters from the building. For this reason, the authorities have not discarded the possibilities of more terrorist operations.

Apparently, one of the four terrorists was being put to a test the day they were arrested to see if he was fit to join the organization. This would mean that he would have to leave his family and go to live in a safe house where he would receive room and board, money and anything else he needed. So far, OIJ agents have not been able to locate any of these safe houses.

The name of the organization to which the four terrorists, Javier Sanchez Valverde, Freddy Rivera Lizano, Mario Guillen Garcia and Miguel Regueira Ederman, belong is the People's Avant-Garde Organization [Organizacion de Avanzada Popular]. This organization is formed exclusively by Costa Ricans and apparently is financed from abroad. The organization, which is at least 2 years old, is made up of commando groups which are independent of one another, only a few of them have any contact with the leaders of other cells.

One of the terrorists is saying that he will be out of prison in no time, either by legal channels of by other means. He did not say which. Finally, the terrorists said that it is time for Costa Rica to wake up and it can only do so through violent acts. The terrorists said that the country will have to change, by blood and fire if necessary.

BRIEFS

TRADE PACT WITH HONDURAS--San Jose, 10 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rica and Honduras have agreed to extend the bilateral trade agreement. Olmedo Castro Rojas, Costa Rican economic integration director, has reported that the list of Costa Rican products to be exported to Honduras has been expanded. The existing agreement was scheduled to expire in May 1981 [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2220 GMT 10 April 81 PA]

EL SALVADOR

ARMY RELEASES CAPTURED DOCUMENT ON PLAN OF ACTION

PA280322 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 Apr 81 pp 9, 46

[Text] The armed forces has seized from subversive groups the text of a plan of action carried out by left extremists and of their maneuvers to simulate acceptance of a dialogue, mediation and negotiation.

The following is the complete text of the document as supplied by the armed forces:

In view of the propaganda maneuvers of the extreme left abroad, speaking about the strategy to be followed to achieve the realization of its diplomatic and military plans for seizing power, the armed forces have remained alert and prepared for any contingency.

The armed forces are aware of their delicate constitutional role within the confrontation as a whole for maintaining peace, tranquillity of the population and the state, and basing their professional policy on the defense of the national interests, have reiterated their faith and trust in the institution and in the support of the people and its institutions.

Concerning that situation and aware of their role as the people's armed branch, they are constantly mobilized to defend the fatherland.

That is how they have been able to obtain, among many other important documents which were in the hands of the extremist groups, the text of a plan on the actions carried by the extreme left and its maneuvers to confuse the public opinion of El Salvador and of the other nations of the word by pretending to accept a dialogue, mediation and negotiation.

Believing the document to be highly important, we are hereby reproducing it textually. It states:

"Memorandum to: General Command. From: Diplomatic-Political Committee [CPD]. Matter: Proposal for international mediation. Date: 3 February 1981.

"1. Introduction. We now enter a new phase of the international aspect of our war. We have already completed in a positive manner the first phase of the diplomatic offensive. Despite everything, and in view of the nature of the objective situations therein, our actions have not been limited to political deeds which tended to delay diplomatically the military strengthening of the enemy.

"Five fundamental features define, in our opinion, the entry into a new stage:

"1.1. The vacuum following the first phase of the military offensive and the intense imperialist pressures have elicited some skepticism, weariness and fear among friends and allies (especially Latin Americans).

"1.2. As result of the above, it is becoming more evident that we will be pressured to 'negotiate' with the junta. Since the talks with Pena Gomez (17 January), who acted as spokesman for Torrijos and Carlos Andres Perez, other actions have clearly revealed this tendency (talks with Carazo, Turbay, [Mexico's] PRI Relations Secretary Madrazo).

"1.3. The TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] threat hangs over our heads (CSR. note by Salvadoran permanent ambassador at the OAS date 13 January).

"1.4. The pressures against Nicaragua are becoming more forceful.

"1.5. There has been a considerable increase of military aid to the junta making possible a great control of the logistic flow to our fighters, further hindering our forces' military action. This situation can only be relieved through diplomatic activity.

"2. Alternatives. We envision only three possible means of general reaction to this new situation.

"2.1. To abandon as an objective the dialogue with the United States designed for the objectives posed in the previous period. This decision would be based on three uncertain suppositions:

A) That we could win militarily even though the enemy is becoming stronger in arms, communications, logistics, and leadership capacity; B) that we could be absolutely sure of our friends and allies despite the pressures being endured by them; C) that any limited foreign military invasion could not affect us seriously.

"2.2. To wait for the North Americans to open the doors again. This, however, is only a possibility, and we cannot have our strategy depend on it as this would mean losing our initiative and surrendering politically to the enemy's will.

"2.3. The third alternative consists in adopting an initiative of mediation, which is not the same as a dialogue and cannot be readily considered as a negotiation. This alternative implies the official involvement of several governments in the process and permits a more or less extended timeframe, according to our convenience.

"3. Proposal.

"3.1. General layout: The FMLN-FDR [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front-Front Democratic Revolutionary] expresses to a group of governments (the procedure is explained further on) its willingness to find a political solution to the conflict, tactically stating its disposition to reach a negotiation with the junta.

"It notes, however, that the main obstacle to reaching this objective is the U.S. policy of military aid to the junta. The FMLN-FDR would therefore accept international mediation if: A) The group of mediating governments obtains from the United States a commitment to withdraw its military presence from El Salvador; and B) It arranges a dialogue between the U.S. Government and the FMLN-FDR on the steps and confirmation of an effective military withdrawal.

"The time factor is essential. The success of this maneuver depends to a great extent on carrying it out at the right time and pace. We start from the supposition that it is an auxiliary maneuver of the major operation, which is war. Therefore, its timing must strictly depend on the military war plan.

"3.2. Objectives of the Maneuver.

"3.2.1. It allows us to maintain the initiative in the politico-diplomatic terrain, since we choose the mediating team, determine the steps to be taken and the time they should be taken.

"3.2.2. It provides our friends and allies with more opportunities for mobilization and reaction in the face of U.S. pressures, and permits them to assume a more active and legitimate role.

"3.2.3. It allows the involvement of Latin American governments which so far have remained outside the conflict (Colombia, Peru, Brazil, for example).

"3.2.4 It contributes decisively to maintaining the problem outside the OAS or, in the case of its being brought up before the OAS, to counting on a number of countries (seven, as a minimum) which would oppose the implementation of the TIAR.

"3.2.5. It helps us gain time to improve our internal military situation in relation to the enemy's might.

"3.2.6. It would allow (in its second phase) a softening of the repressive conditions in the interior of the country, with which our masses could have a breather, recover from the blows, and renew action positively.

"3.2.7. It would give us the opportunity to renew more direct contact with the people.

"3.2.8. It would help us improve and reach agreements with 'democratic' military sectors.

"3.2.9. It could allow us to establish an international medical organization (of a group of countries chosen by us) to relieve fighters and communities in the most affected areas.

"3.2.10. It would permit us to increase contradictions among the enemy ranks.

"3.2.11. If the proposal (which in principle is most reasonable) fails to prosper, we would be in a most favorable position internationally.

"3.3. Meanuver risks.

"3.3.1. Danger that our leadership should interpret the maneuver as 'surrender' or capitulation.

"3.3.2. It means a change of position concerning not holding a dialogue with the junta. As the proposal is presented, however, the FMLN-FDR would not sit down to dialogue with the junta, but instead would accept the good offices of an international mediating team. This will permit us to continue handling publicly--should we choose to do so--our refusal to talk with the junta.

"Stages. A) We speak with Nicaragua and get together concerning the aspects of the maneuver.

"B) Nicaragua (or any other close country) would approach groups of governments. stating the convenience of adopting a mediation initiative and proposing it to the Salvadorans.

"C) The group (four or five) makes (in private or in public, whatever is most convenient) the proposal to the FMLN-FDR.

"D) The CPD answers accepting but with the following conditions:

"D.1. Commitment for U.S. military withdrawal.

"D.2. Dialogue between the United States and the CPD to agree on the withdrawal.

"D.3. Mediation should be conducted outside the OAS.

"D.4. We want the cooperation of a larger number of countries (Mexico, Ecuador, Colombia, Grenada, Guyana, Nicaragua, Peru, Brazil, Panama).

"D.5. If that group agrees with the mediation proposal we would choose from them a three-nation committee.

"E) The three-nation committee is elected.

"F) The mediating committee satisfies the conditions (D.1. and D.2)

"G) Mediation begins.

"The first proposal on our part would be the need for both parties to make certain concessions so the mediation would have possibilities for reaching solutions in the future. This would be preceded by a delaying period.

"G.1) Discussion of the nation's situation. Exchange of positions (via mediators) which could be more or less extensive, according to the convenience as recommended by the leadership.

"G.2) Freedom (with or without trial) for all political prisoners.

"G.3) Lifting of the state of siege and martial law.

"G.5) Guarantees for entry for the CPD.

"G.6) Respect for the military areas under our control.

"Note: We must define what concessions we could offer in exchange for the above. Logically, we would be asked for a cease-fire.

"D) End of mediation.

"At this point of the discussion, we foresee the conclusion of the mediation. If we have accomplished our objectives, then we should 'withdraw' in view of any repressive action or evidence of ill feeling, which surely will be produced.

"If the military situation should be desperate at that point of the process, we would be forced to continue.

"4. Contingency plan.

"We must foresee the political and publicity uses, in case the Yankees obstruct mediation in its first phase.

"5. Confidentiality. It is absolutely necessary that no one learn of the nature of this initiative. This is indispensable for the maneuver to be successful.

"United to fight until final victory!

"Revolution or death: We shall win!

II "Diplomatic Political Committee of the FMLN-FDR.

"Submitted by Ruben Zamora, Salvador Samayoa, Mario Aguinada, Guillermo Manuel Ungo. February 1981.

"Observations on Mediation Proposals

"1. These must be expanded in order to organize the negotiation. Its presentation and discussion with Sandinist and Cuban companeros has been authorized.

"Guillermo Ungo, Mario Aguinada and Pancho are authorized to go to Havana on Monday, 9 February, for this purpose.

"2. The possible participants in the negotiation are: Abdul Gutierrez, Morales Ehrlich, Majano, FMLN-FDR.

"Mediators: Nicaragua, Mexico, Belize, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras. The U.S.-CPD commanders' dialogue would be held using a single communication channel, which would be Mexico.

"3. We must define the objectives more clearly, both in our foreign and domestic policies. We must keep in mind that the foreign policy includes the prevention of intervention, and domestically a breather for the masses. We must keep in mind the current circumstances and Nicaragua's participation.

"4. Section G-6, which appears on page 7, must be eliminated.

"5. The cease-fire is to be used not as a defensive tactic but as a tactical instrument within the maneuver. Do not use it in the case of mediation, but during the negotiation, if necessary.

"6. Be sure not to show the maneuver to our democratic allies (Mexico, Panama and others). It is best to speak in terms of our foreign policy rather than in terms of maneuver.

"7. Collateral activities.

"A. In the United States we must develop to the maximum the initiative of the group of congressmen in favor of the 'Dialogue yes, military aid no' which would be directed at the State Department.

"B. Development of activities with European Social Democratic leaders to pressure the United States in particular and Haig directly, so that he will accept the proposal and at the same time, get these leaders to seek a joint policy with European Christian Democracy which would consist of supporting the proposal publicly and privately.

"C. Implement activities with European Christian Democrats so that they support our proposal, pressuring Washington, the Salvadoran democracy and COPEI [Social Christian Party of Venezuela].

"D. Establish direct contacts with Monsignor Rivera and the Vatican to obtain their support for the proposal, and a positive support by the church for the same. With Rivera we can explore the possibility of a statement of the espiscopal conference favorable to the proposal." [end of action plan text]

As Salvadorans can see, the extreme left continues its maneuver to gain time and conceal its dark plans for underhanded infiltration of the people, the armed forces, and all state, religious, student and professional organizations.

It pretends to be willing to hold a dialogue but tries to find mediation to earn time to obtain more weapons until it can attain the internationalization of a problem which concerns Salvadorans alone.

The document we have just revealed, seized from the extreme left, is a complete strategic plan conceived under the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and based on lies, deceit, betrayal and terrorism; it is an azimuthal [as published] inspiration of Russia, Cuba and the Sandinists.

It is reasserted that the political solution is elections, since the people will be the only ones to decide what government they want, and this will not be decided by a terrorist subversive faction which has done nothing but lie, destroy and murder. [end of armed forces statement]

ARMY REJECTION OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION STRESSED

PA282216 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1740 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Commentary: "The Armed Forces Reject Foreign Intervention"]

[Text] The statement made recently by the armed forces at a meeting held in the command and general staff school chaired by Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense and public security minister, has reiterated the unanimous position of support for the revolutionary government junta.

This position is reiterated by the army high command, which expressed its total support of the statement made by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who on behalf of the junta announced the decision to reject foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of El Salvador.

Local and foreign newsmen took advantage of the opportunity to question members of the high command regarding what has been stated on different occasions by Engr Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, and by Colonel Gutierrez, member of the junta and armed forces commander in chief: that it is totally false that any possibility exists of accepting mediation with ultraleftwing representatives who have proclaimed themselves as such for propaganda reasons and to arouse sympathy abroad.

The members of the high command said that the armed forces agree with the feelings and attitude of the Salvadoran people, who reject foreign intervention disguised as mediation because it is a strategic action by the ultraleft to gain ground politically and to attract popular sympathy.

According to those persons questioned, it is not true that steps have been taken abroad for an alleged dialogue. This can only be accomplished with the will of the people and not because of the whim of a given person or isolated groups who search for power based on lies, kidnappings, assassinations and destruction.

We have maintained that the revolutionary government junta and the armed forces act with a solid criteria of unity, that all of its efforts are aimed at preserving unchanged the democratic principles as pillars of the country's dignity and at defending the Salvadoran people from the cowardly aggression launched against them by those seeking to seize political power and to convert our fatherland into another cell of international communism.

GUTIERREZ 26 APRIL SPEECH TERMED 'PACK OF LIES'

PA281641 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Everybody knows that Napoleon Duarte is just a figurehead. He doesn't rule; the colonels do. He is just a figurehead and, judging from the way things are going, it seems that the genocidal Garcia and Gutierrez don't even need him as a figurehead anymore. Otherwise, we couldn't quite understand the speech recently given by Gutierrez, which should be analyzed to see how this war is clearly showing who is who in the eyes of the Salvadoran people and in the eyes of the peoples of the world.

Genocidal Gutierrez' speech unabashedly says: We Salvadorans cannot and will never allow foreign intervention in matters that are solely up to Salvadorans to solve. We have said no to foreign intervention and that will continue to be our position. This means that peasants, the fighters in Guazapa, El Junquillo, La Union, Guacamaya and Villa El Rosario, must forget that we have been hit with mortar fire, that we have been fired upon, that we have had napalm bombs dropped on us and that we have been strafed by helicopters.

The last delivery of helicopters included 10 machines that U.S. imperialism, together with old Vietnam advisers, have sent down at the desperate request of the junta which is trying to stop the advance of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. And what about all the ammunition, money and economic advisers that the Venezuelan Government has sent?

We Salvadorans have to play dumb and forget that Honduran soldiers are involved in joint operations against the people along the border every day. We are going to have to forget the Reagan administration with its white paper which sought the support of the European Community for an intervention by Marine contingents in our territory. This effort failed because the characterization of our war as a conflict between East and West didn't convince anybody because it is clear to everyone that our legitimate national liberation was a way out of the profound economic, political and social crisis that the country is experiencing.

However, Gutierrez thinks we are fools and that he can easily lie to us. The most important thing about the pack of lies uttered by Gutierrez on the 26th is probably the only true thing in the whole speech. He said: It must be understood once and for all that foreign interests cannot be mixed with the legitimate interests of the Salvadoran people. For this reason, the revolutionary government junta roundly rejects mediation in the current Salvadoran conflict. Accepting mediation would mean lending ourselves to a maneuver of international communism.

Well then, the reference to international communism no longer matters. It need not be denied. But what is very important is how Abdul takes off his mask and clearly tells the world who began and who is waging this fratricidal war. Abdul makes it very clear to the democratic peoples and governments of the world that the murderous colonels don't have and never had the least intention to solve the problems ailing the Salvadoran people. With the murderous colonels, arrogance, lust for power and their bank accounts come first.

Gutierrez' remarks also make it clear that the military and Duarte are facing a serious crisis.

The FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front have reiterated their willingness to hold talks if this is the way to achieve peace and democracy in our country. However, we are also struggling with our weapons in hand and winning the nation that belongs to us, the nation that has been taken away from us at gunpoint, through rigged elections and through imperialist interventions.

Gutierrez' speech makes clear to the democratic governments of the world what the real intention of the junta is. They don't want to solve the Salvadoran people's problems. They will always say no to any proposal on account of the old song learned in Washington about not wanting to play along with the spectre of international communism. But the genocidal individual's remarks won't stop our plans to establish the democratic revolutionary government.

We know how to stand up because reason is on our side. We know how to wield a rifle to win this war which, as can be surmised from Gutierrez' speech, we were pushed into. But, above all, we are a united people headed for the achievement of their definitive liberation.

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win!

MILITARY YOUTH ISSUES STATEMENT TO HONDURAN ARMY

PA281659 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Statement addressed by "the military youth of the Salvadoran Army" to the soldiers, noncommissioned and commissioned officers of the Honduran Army; no date, place given; read by Capt Marce Cruz Cruz--recorded]

[Text] Comrades and friends--soldiers, noncommissioned and commissioned officers and chiefs of the Honduran Army:

History gives you the right time to [word indistinct] your people and to become their legitimate defenders. We are military individuals just like you are and there's nothing like the experience that we get when we truly serve the people because the people give us their support, love, faith and hope for a free and happy tomorrow. With these feelings, we are concerned over the fate of our compatriots who because of the repression had to flee our country to seek refuge in Honduras and who are being captured and are subjected to tortures and other kinds of violations as if you, members of the Honduran Armed Forces, responded to the same interests of the oppressors in El Salvador. This is also evident in the support that the Honduran Armed Forces give to the repressive operations of the Salvadoran forces.

Friends, history has a Mexican statesman and lawyer, Benito Juarez, who said the following to reasonable men of all times: Among men, as among nations, respect for other people's rights is peace.

In reality [passage indistinct] as human beings. The history of the Salvadorans is full of incidents which reflect [words indistinct] used by a few families and dishonest military officers through repression and murders. These families and officers have betrayed the reason for creating an army to serve the people.

Therefore and as a result of the frustration, the constant maneuvers of [words indistinct] the people are accepting the last ounces by creating an army that protects their interests. This is a constant concern ever since 1932 when the dictator of the era, Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, massacred Salvadoran peasants. For this reason, we have always made efforts to obtain liberty. In 1969, to hide the crisis between the Salvadoran and Honduran dominating classes, they led their peoples and armies to a war which was called the Soccer War or the 100-Day War and so forth. However, the truth is that this was a war of oligarchies which did not care about the extermination of the people to reach their evil goals.

All of this has helped the Salvadoran military youth to understand their role as militarymen and to tell you friends that we are of a humble origin, that we owe our actions to the people and that we will serve them in order to make our fatherland a place where the respect for lives and the relations among men are the basis for the laws and the government with an army that guarantees the lives of our people.

Our country's history must be a lesson of the true meeting between the patriotic sector of the national army and the people. In our country, despite the publicity campaign that makes it look like a struggle is underway between extremist groups and a centrist government, there is unity among all the progressive, democratic, revolutionary, religious and military sectors which are interested in peace, justice and liberty.

In the Salvadoran Army [words indistinct] military youth, aware that [words indistinct] Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, to form an army that guarantees the people's aspirations to live in peace and liberty.

Honduran comrades, in this new army that we make up there are no plans or possibilities of struggle against any sister nation. We know that war, whatever its form, means destruction.

For this reason, let us [words indistinct] by respecting one another. We respect and will always respect the Honduran people and army and we also ask them to respect our rights. The Salvadoran people are entitled to their revolution to shake off all the evils of our society but if somebody, a person or country, interferes with this right in any way, it is considered that this right has been violated. This is history in the making and history is the truth where the groundwork is laid for the life of a future nation.

In this struggle for the liberation of our people we erect a momument to reason. We are right and we know that we will win because although the truth is hidden it will come to light sooner or later in the hearts of a people who cannot continue to be deceived, repressed or exploited.

Comrades, chiefs, officers and noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the Honduran Army: We are not at war with you or the Honduran people. We only ask that you realize that justice is on our side in the struggle and that any country that interferes is against justice and truth.

For all the above reasons, we offer you our revolutionary friendship and ask that you meet us in the future not with arms but with the greeting of brothers and friends as a symbol of peace and liberty between our nations.

Patriotic militaryman, the people are first. Join!
Struggle, liberty and fatherland!
[Signed] Military youth of the Salvadoran Army.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Attack on Military Post

PA272250 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 Apr 81 p 8

[Text] Santa Ana--A group of extremists with weapons of various calibers attacked the headquarters of the 2d Infantry Brigade of this city at 2200 Friday.

According to the reports, the subversives took up positions behind the post. Heavy shooting ensued for over an hour, leaving a toll of several wounded. Salvadoran Red Cross ambulances and a unit from the fire department participated in the transfer of the wounded. Judicial authorities have said there were no dead reported.

Clash in Santa Clara

PA290311 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Apr 81 pp 4, 20

[Excerpt] San Vicente--Approximately 500 heavily armed men who attacked the town of Santa Clara encountered intense gunfire from the residents of the town who have organized themselves in civil defense committees and from military units. The attack lasted approximately 5 hours, until reinforcements from the army's 5th Brigade arrived and the attackers then withdrew. No reports on casualties have been released. All we have been able to learn is that there was extensive property damage.

Various Clashes With FMLN

PA282112 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0120 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Officials sources disclosed today that there have been several armed clashes between the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] forces and members of the Salvadoran Army in the past 24 hours. The sources disclosed that the clashes took place during the night and in the afternoon, causing the deaths of several people.

In San Antonio de la Cruz, Chalatenango Department, a group of leftists wearing olive-drab uniforms clashed with security agents when the rebels attacked the canton commander's home, which was being protected by national guardsmen. According to the military reports, the guerrillas arrived at Commander Adan Miranda's home, located near the 5 November hydroelectric dam, the second largest in El Salvador, entered, wounded the commander's father and seized his weapon.

In the town of Tecoluca, 73 km south of San Salvador, the leftists clashed with a group of policemen who were patrolling the area and as a result one guerrilla was killed.

In San Fernando, close to Tecoluca, four people died as a result of a clash.

In the eastern city of Osicala, the FMLN revolutionaries attacked the National Guard post. Fighting went on for more than 1 and 1/2 hours, but it was not reported if there were any casualties.

In Tejutepeque, 60 km north of San Salvador, the rebels attacked the homes of several civilian patrolmen and of people who support the armed forces. The attack was repelled by the security agents and the civilian patrolmen. The military sources reported that the military suffered no casualties.

Villa el Rosario Shelling

PA282130 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpts] We toured Villa el Rosario this morning after the criminal shelling of the civilian population by the dictatorship yesterday afternoon. Homes had been destroyed; walls had caved in; streets were broken up; domestic animals were torn apart. Fortunately, Duarte's genocidal attack caused no victims. The bombing that occurred early yesterday morning while the civilian population was at home sleeping killed five.

The high military command knows we don't have military positions in the urban area. The defense line has been laid out outside that area and Duarte knows this but he wants to take it out on the people. Duarte cannot forgive these men, women and children for organizing themselves and devoting themselves to the tasks mapped out by the revolutionary and democratic municipal board in Villa el Rosario.

The people's military activities on the banks of the Torola River have undermined the tyranny's forces, plunged them into chaos and caused many casualties. Low moral is spreading as never before because they cannot advance a single millimeter even with all their mammoth war resources. Imperialism's hawkish technology will fail again against a people fighting oppression, as it has failed in other countries where a united people have won.

MANAGUA REPORTS ON DISAPPEARANCE OF U.S. PRIEST

PA281456 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] An American priest of the Maryknoll Order has disappeared in long-suffering El Salvador, ruled by the sinister civic-military junta led by Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Roy Bourgeois, a 38-year-old American priest of French origin, disappeared in almost the same way that Nicaraguan Alvaro Morales did. Morales was the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry executive traveling from Managua to New Orleans who was snatched from his TACA [Central American Air Transport] plane at Ilopango Airport in San Salvador.

The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador yesterday afternoon denounced the disappearance of the Maryknoll priest, the same order to which our foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto, belongs.

According to a U.S. Embassy communique released there yesterday, the priest left the hotel where he was staying to buy some medicine at about 1000 on Sunday and has not returned since. The communique adds that Bourgeois arrived in the country on Thursday to render his services as priest [as heard] for a CBS television team from Chicago. Bourgeois is not a CBS employee, however. The communique affirms that the priest is missing and that the Salvadoran police authorities claim not to know his whereabouts.

Killed? Kidnapped and tortured? Go ask Mr Reagan and the advisers he has sent to the genocidal Salvadoran Army.

10,000 WAR REFUGEES SEEK SAFETY IN BERLIN

PA282236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1436 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Ten thousand Salvadoran peasants have left their homes and properties and sought refuge from the clashes between the guerrillas and the army. The peasants arrived at Berlin, 118 km east of this capital. Berlin has some 30,000 inhabitants. Of these, 20,000 had lived in rural areas which they have had to abandon.

According to EL DIARIO DE HOY, for many months gangs of unidentified groups have ravaged the cantons in this coffee-growing area in the eastern part of the country. They have burned properties, taken girls by force and demanded a "war tax." The 10,000 refugees, mostly women and children, sleep on the floor with few blankets. They have little medicine and insufficient food.

According to military sources, the National Guard began a cleanup operation in various cantons in this area, including La Union, Machatique, El Corozal and Las Piletas. No official communique has been released yet on the results of the operation.

ELECTORAL COUNCIL REQUESTS OPERATIONAL FUNDING

PA282155 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1335 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Central Electoral Council has asked the revolutionary government junta for a special aid package of $500,000 to prepare for the elections set for March 1982.

According to the chairman of the Central Electoral Council, gynecologist Jorge Bustamante, "this additional $500,000 is essential to make the organization operational since it needs to hire new personnel, to draft the new electoral law and to wage civic education campaigns." The electoral council is composed of three appointed members and three alternates.

WITNESS CONFUSION IN SHERATON MURDERS EXPLAINED

PA290046 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Apr 81 pp 4, 18

[Text] Teresa de Jesus Torres Lopez, the star witness against Ricardo Sol Meza in the trial for the murders of Jose Rodolfo Viera, president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISTA] and the two U.S. attorneys, rendered her testimony in the air force garrison on 4 April in keeping with the legal proceedings underway in the 5th Penal Court of San Salvador.

Torres' testimony has been placed in doubt by her coworker, Sofia Alas de Ramirez, who made Torres believe that they would be giving false testimony about something they had not seen when Torres tried to talk her into testifying against Sol Meza and Hans Christ [as published].

Witness Alas de Ramirez came to our offices yesterday to present a letter in which she explains that she is not the person who made the charges against Sol Meza and Christ. She added that this explanation would help to put her conscience at ease as well as that of her family.

In reality, due to the difficulty which prevailed Friday in the 5th Penal Court during the reading of the deposition on the triple murder case, since nobody was able to enter the tribunal where Sol Meza was testifying, there was a confusion of names which the reporter unfortunately did not detect. This lead to witness Alas de Ramirez being confused with Torres Lopez.

On mentioning witness Alas de Ramirez, the reporter mistakenly cited the name of Teresa de Jesus Torres Lopez, who was actually the star witness against Sol Meza and Christ. Witness Alas de Ramirez has judicially denied Torres Lopez' allegations.

Meanwhile, in her 4 April testimony at the air force garrison witness Torres Lopez said "that she has lived in the United States since 30 March and that she gave her deposition in the city of Washington, without being able to say in what office, and that it was there that Mr Gordon Ellison told her that she would be given protection and that she would go to testify here in the country."

The witness also said that "she is rendering testimony here for security reasons and that Mr Gordon Ellison promised here that she will be taken to the United States."

CONTINUATION OF INTERVIEW WITH CAYETANO CARPIO

For Moscow Radio report on continuation of the interview with Cayetano Carpio, member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, see K 2 of the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 28 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

HONDURAS

OFFICIAL REPORTS NICARAGUAN ATTACK IN GUASAULE

PA281626 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Honduran Army has repelled a new Sandinist attack on the Guasaule border post. Jonathan Russell, press secretary of the Presidency, has reported that Sandinist soliders last night attacked the Guasaule border post but the Honduran Army repelled the incursion with heavy artillery.

The official spokesman said that the clash lasted some 40 minutes and that Honduras sustained no casualties. It is not known if the aggressor sustained any casualties. The armed clash occurred at 1910.

Russell indicated that the Honduran Government will file a vigorous protest to Nicaragua today in view of this new aggression of the pro-Marxist regime against Honduras' defensive positions.

Honduras has reinforced its troops on the border due to the constant incursions by Nicaraguan forces under the pretext of pursuing individuals they describe as counter-revolutionaries.

NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA REACT TO TARIFF MEASURES

PA281844 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] There has been reaction in Central America to the economic measures that Honduras has adopted. Nicaragua has taken reprisals and Costa Rica has accused Honduras of breaking the rules of the Central American Common Market [CACM]. In Managua, the Nicaraguan Government said that since Honduras has established a 10-percent tax on Central American imports, it announces a similar measure against the Honduran products in reprisal for the Honduran measure.

At the same time, the Nicaraguan Government junta called for an urgent meeting of the Central American economy ministers in Managua this week to find a solution to the crisis of the CACM.

An official communique of the Nicaraguan junta warned that the imports from Honduras could be further restricted if it is deemed necessary. Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado described Honduras' decision as a clear violation of the bilateral trade treaty that Honduras signed with Nicaragua.

Exercising an elemental right of defense, Nicaragua has established a 10-percent tax on Honduran imports, Ramirez Mercado explained, adding that additional measures in reprisal against Honduras are being studied. They will be applied depending on what is decided in the Central American economy ministers' meeting that Nicaragua has proposed. Ramirez Mercado added that this meeting should also discuss the situation of the Central American economic integration treaty and the special situation created by the drop of the Costa Rican colon which is affecting imports in the area.

Nicaragua sells $12 million worth of products a year to Honduras and buys more than $30 million worth of products a year from Honduras, local economic circles in Managua reported.

While Nicaragua announced yesterday that it was taking reprisals due to Honduras' measure, in Costa Rica, Honduras was accused of breaking the rules of the CACM. In San Jose, the Costa Rican Economy Ministry reported that Honduras has established a 10-percent tax on all imports from Costa Rica. Jose Cespedes, the deputy economy minister in charge of all matters related to the CACM, said that in this way, Honduras has broken with the CACM, causing a great step backward in the area.

For its part, the Costa Rican Chamber of Industries will ask the Honduran Government for an explanation because if it insists on levying that tax, the Costa Rican industrialists will ask the Costa Rican Government to apply a similar measure, thus sealing the fate of the CACM, which next year will celebrate its 20th anniversary.

Nicaraguan Products Embargoed

PA290210 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The Honduran Government today officially announced the closure of its border to Nicaraguan products because the Nicaraguan Government has done the same with Honduran products.

Nicaragua closed its border with Honduras yesterday in reprisal for a series of economic measures implemented by the Honduran Government that included a 10-percent import duty.

Ramon Medina Luna, Honduran deputy economy minister, said that commercial relations had been severed but that this had nothing to do with a border incident which the Honduran Government had denounced. Medina Luna added that the closure of the border, an unnecessary reprisal taken by the Nicaraguan Government in retaliation for the emergency measures taken by the Honduran Government due to its economic crisis, has affected their commercial relations.

RIGHTIST STUDENTS RETAKE UNIVERSITY FROM LEFTISTS

PA282301 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1721 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 28 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Last night the rightist United University Students Democratic Front (FUND) took the Honduras Autonomous University installations away from members of the University Reform Front (FRU) who had seized them in the morning.

The FRU members had occupied the university and detained Rector Juan Almendares and Secretary Miguel Angel Mejia as well as other administrative personnel. The FUUD, however, retook the university during the night.

The FRU carried out its occupation to prevent the election of the law school dean, since the election would apparently have been won by the FUUD candidate. This organization has its bulwark in the School of Law and Social Sciences.

When the FUUD announced today that it had retaken the university, it also announced its determination to hold it until the elections for dean of the law school are held. Law school teachers, student delegates and the bar association will participate in these elections.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ADVISES U.S. NOT TO DEFEND UNJUST CAUSES

PA282008 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Apr 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction yesterday expressed its position to U.S. Congressmen visiting Nicaragua by noting that there is a need for efforts to end the warlike U.S. policy that has brought tension to Central America and the Caribbean in order to avoid a war in the region and to safeguard the peace and security of the people of the area.

Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Sergio Ramirez and Rafael Cordova, the other two members of the junta, spoke for 90 minutes with Thomas Francis Eagleton, Michael D. Barnes and Christopher J. Dodd of the U.S. Congress. U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo and advisers Barney Sklar, Skip Hayes and Arthur House were also present at the meeting.

Oretga said: "This is no longer just a problem of monetary credits but of security in the area, which is being seriously affected by the aggressive policy of the U.S. administration. There is still time for serious and mature answers to the crisis in Central America and the Caribbean to avoid intervention and a major war in the region."

The Big U.S. Tragedy

Senator Eagleton--who voted against the $75 million loan under the Carter administration--tried to explain the U.S. position on Nicaragua and the region, noting his concern over what he called "Castro's adventurism."

The coordinator of the junta answered: "This is the big tragedy for the United States, its politicians and its rulers. They believe anything that happens anywhere in the world has to be influenced by another country."

Ortega reminded Senator Eagleton of the Yankee military invasions of 1955 and 1912, when Central American resistance defeated the slaveowners and when the Nicaraguan people, headed by Gen Benjamin Zeledon, resisted aggression. Ortega emphasized that the Soviet Union was not behind those heroic actions since it had not even been created yet.

Ortega also recalled the military intervention in 1926-27, when General Sandino led the people to defeat the invaders. Ortega also recalled the support the U.S. Government gave the Somozist dictatorship, the dynasty they themselves created.

U.S. Policy Is Rejected by the World

He added: "In Nicaragua we have had simply a revolutionary change by a people that has accumulated a certain amount of rejection and hatred toward that type of U.S. policy. Therefore, why we are anti-imperialists must be understood. It is not because we just want to be that way or because someone told us what to say, but because we have been the victims of mistaken U.S. Government policies."

Ortega noted that U.S. presidents "find it difficult to understand that a small nation can be proud, sovereign and independent. You always try to find something behind things. This is why you make so many mistakes. This is why your policy is so rejected in the world."

He added: "It is difficult for you to understand the true situation in Latin America, the true situation of the poor and oppressed nations. You reject any effort at a nationalist and progressive transformation because the United States sees a threat to its interests in this. The problem is one of the United States bringing itself up to date on the true situation in the world and of not continuing to defend unjust and lost causes."

The Somozist Camps in Miami

Ortega and Ramirez noted that Somozists are receiving military training in U.S. territory and that these Somozists have publicly stated their intention of invading Nicaragua, but the U.S. Government has done nothing about it. In this regard, Eagleton and Barnes said this does not mean that the U.S. Government is sponsoring an invasion but that the U.S. Constitution allows this type of military training.

However, Senator Dodd disagreed with his colleagues' explanation, noting that it is necessary to adopt legislative measures to prevent the training by Somozists. Dodd noted: "I will do whatever possible so that measures are adopted."

Barnes stated his "concern" for democracy in Nicaragua, noting that other revolutions, such as the Soviet, the Cuban and the Iranian revolutions, "have resulted in dictatorial regimes."

Ramirez thanked him for his "concern" and explained to him the "substantially deep deficiency in his attitude of horror toward the Cuban and Soviet models and toward the socialist system, while recommending the U.S. model."

We Don't Want "U.S. Democracy"

Ramirez said democracy does not come with elections following conventions and colorful hats. "That is not our model of democracy. A democracy is not built on paper," Ramirez stated. He recalled that in the U.S. democracy," only 30 percent of the voters actually vote. "The Nicaraguan model is more ambitious. The Nicaraguans' humble aspiration is to have our own model of democracy," he noted.

Commander Ortega said elimination of Somozist camps in the United States, the end of aggression against Nicaragua and the end of U.S. military intervention in El Salvador would be positive steps by the Reagan administration to promote peace in the region and in the world.

The U.S. Congress members promised to convey the position stated by the government junta. Senator Dodd invited the Nicaraguan leaders to visit his state of Connecticut "to meet my friends."

STATE COUNCIL'S NUNEZ VIEWS TALKS WITH OPPOSITION

PA281946 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] A few hours prior to the third round of talks between the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the parties opposed to the process, Commander Carlos Nunez yesterday discussed in detail the situation created by the political groups that today will hold talks for the third time.

Commander Nunez described the situation as an attempt by certain political sectors to minimize the revolution's directing mechanisms. Some, like the Social Democrats led by Wilfredo Montalvan, have adopted an intransigent stand and while they use the media to attack the revolutionary process. During the talks, they usually remain silent in an illogical manner that contributes little to the situation.

Commander Nunez compared this phase of talks with all sectors--not only political, but social, religious, productive and labor as well--to the outcome of a film. At the end, we shall know who the enemies of the revolution are. We will know who its friends are and who the hesitant or the timid are. We shall know who is who, he added.

It would seem that the political groups opposed to the revolutionary process want the current talks to change the course of the revolution so that it will fit their interests and views. The situation should not be interpreted in this manner. The following is a statement by Commander Nunez, president of the State Council, the people's council.

The FSLN is responsible before the people for the fate of the revolution and this is why we will hold talks with all the organized sectors in this country even if this means enduring provocation.

Nunez' statement: [Begin recording in progress] to believe that the decisions to straighten the path of the revolutionary process will be made (?with these) parties, to the point [words indistinct] crisis--an institutional crisis, a political crisis, an economic crisis, a crisis at all levels. They are completely wrong. They are wrong because they do not understand the current social and historic phenomenon.

Now, (?how long will) the FSLN (?continue to hold these talks) and how do the people view this? In the first place, I think that the FSLN has a duty. It has the duty to consult all forces, especially in difficult situations because it is responsible for the path of this revolution, since it created this project. And the FSLN must do this under the most complicated situations even if this leads to the most heated debates and to reticent or distrustful expressions and even though this often leads to open provocation. The FSLN must still do it. This is a vanguard's strength; this is the wisdom of a vanguard that wishes to bring all forces together and to deal the main blow at the principal enemy, which at present is represented by the sector seeking to destroy the revolution.

Now, we would like to explain our position on these talks to our people. As the fundamental force of this revolution, our people have their own organizations and can express their own views. We have heard different opinions. However, the fundamental position held by the Nicaraguan citizen who airs his view on the corner, around the neighborhood, in the store, is that everything possible should be done to bring the country together, to bring all forces together in order to curb aggression; everything must be done to persuade the (?alienated) sectors about the imminence and danger of an attack. The people have also been expressing their views on these positions.

As I told newsmen the other day, the outcome of this entire process will resemble the outcome of a film: These are the friends of the revolution. These are its central forces. These people here (?are worthwhile), while these over here are its enemies, are timid or are indifferent. Just like in a film. And we will all know who these people are. [end recording]

PSC ISSUES BULLETIN ON DIALOGUE WITH FSLN

PA281509 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Press bulletin issued by the Social Christian Party, PSC, on 27 April 1981; read by newsman Orion Elcidio Pastora]

[Text] The national leadership of the PSC met yesterday, Sunday, 26 April. This is the second leadership meeting held so far this year and it was attended by 75 departmental leaders. This meeting was named after Lidia Maradiaga, a PSC labor leader and martyr.

The issues discussed during this meeting were the talks being held by the democratic parties and unions with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the problem with the State Council.

The PSC leadership approved the following resolutions regarding these issues: to continue its withdrawal from the State Council if no favorable changes are made to the country's political conditions which caused this withdrawal and to decide on the party's reintegration into the State Council or its definite withdrawal based on the results of the dialogue with the FSLN.

The leadership also adopted resolutions on specific issues which will now become part of the PSC's political line. Resolutions were approved on the country's unity, foreign policy, political repression and educational system.

The PSC leadership also urged everyone to participate in the workers' week organized by the Social Christian Workers Front and the 1 May celebrations organized by the Nicaraguan Workers Federation and the Confederation for the Unity of Trade Unions.

The PSC president's political report, which was unanimously praised and supported, and these resolutions will be released to the press soon.

PSD'S MONTALVAN ON SUPPORT FOR COUNTRY, MEMBERSHIP

PA221513 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Apr 81

[Text] We will now present to you the leader of a political party which, if his statements are true, has established a world record in attracting new members. He is Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party [PSD], which was founded after the 19 July victory. According to Montalvan, at least 32,000 Nicaraguans support the most successful political party among the so-called democratic groups that are demanding talks with the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Like all the self-styled democratic groups, Montalvan says his party doesn't participate in the militias but is willing to defend the fatherland from any aggression. The PSD also calls for elections to show its strength because it is gaining new members each day. Wilfredo Montalvan admits that they have helped the reconstruction very little but he says that in his contacts abroad he has obtained clothing, medicine and food which he has sent to the government junta.

Dear listener, if you believe this PSD leader, that is your business. Let us hear what he says:

[Begin recording] [Montalvan] I think that if there are real threats, the FSLN National Directorate should be concerned more seriously about promoting the national dialogue and achieving national unity, which is what will enable us to repel any aggression against Nicaragua in the future.

There might be individuals who want to return to the past but I can tell you that they should forget it because Somozism has been buried forever in Nicaragua. If there's an attempt to return to the past, I think that all Nicaraguans will be ready to repel any aggression, from whereever it may come.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] Well, I personally haven't thought it necessary that I join the militias. There is also that same problem that we have been bringing up. It is the issue of sectarianism. The militias are called Sandinist People's Militias. We have not forgotten that when the PSD wanted to honor Sandinist ideals [by including the word Sandinist in party's name]. The National Reconstruction Government junta issued a decree denying us the right to be Sandinist.

[Question] If there is an armed aggression what will the PSD members do?
[Answer] We believe that the first duty of a citizen is to defend his fatherland. In this regard, we will occupy the place that circumstances deem necessary.

[Question] On what side, on the side of the Nicaraguans or of the aggressors?
[Answer] I think the question is unnecessary because obviously as Nicaraguans we have to be on the Nicaraguan side.

[Question] What has the PSD done to cooperate with the country's reconstruction? Give me a specific example.

[Answer] We have had the opportunity to speak with many leaders abroad, in Venezuela, Costa Rica and the United States. We have always insisted before those governments, including their presidents, on the need to help Nicarigua's reconstruction.

[Question] It would be interesting to know (?specifics).

[Answer] Well, they told us they wanted to send clothing and medicine through the PSD but we suggested that it would be better if they gave this aid to the National Reconstruction Government junta which has the means necessary to effectively distribute that aid.

[Question] About how many members does the PSD have? Give me an estimate.

[Answer] Well, it would be difficult to say. Each day, the party is growing more and more. We are very optimistic and that is why we are calling for free elections because we think that is the best way for the people to express themselves in choosing their rulers and the government system they want.

[Question] Can you give an approximate number of members?

[Answer] Well, with first and last names, we have about 32,000 applications, that is, registered party members. However, we also have what are called nonactive militants who have not signed applications. We also have party sympathizers. [end recording]

OPPOSITION PARTIES HOLD ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS

Social Democratic Party

PA290226 Managua Radio Corporation in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Social Democratic Party national executive committee announced that the party will be organized politically this year because of the support it has been receiving in all departments of the republic.

Rudy Ibarra, the party's organization secretary, said that great progress has been made in organizing the party and this was confirmed last Sunday in Diriamba, Carazo Department, where the appointment of the municipal executive committee was a success. Wilfredo Montalban, Luis Rivas Leyva, Guillermo Potoy and Rudy Ibarra, all members of the national executive committee, were present at the ceremony.

The members of the Social Democratic Party municipal executive committee of Diriamba are: Edwin Gutierrez Parrales, secretary general; Juan Bermudez, policymaking secretary; Gladys Tabat, organization secretary; Sergio Parrales Baltodano, finance secretary; Juan de la Cruz Serrano, labor affairs secretary; Griselda Parrales, communications secretary and Martin Portocarrero, youth affairs secretary.

Democratic Conservative Party

PA280223 Managua Radio Corporation in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The Democratic Conservative Party of Nicarggua held a political seminar yesterday and is to hold a rally in Carazo. The PCD held a seminar in Juigalpa for the purpose of guiding and creating political awareness among the thousands of conservatives in this department.

The political guidance lectures were given by Donald Lacayo Nunez, Roberto Alvarez, Alvaro Pena, Mario Castillo, Luis Robleton, Guillermo Paris and other outstanding conservatives, members of the national directorate and representatives of the Matagalpa, Boaco and Chontales Departments.

SMALL, MEDIUM PRODUCERS FORM NEW ASSOCIATION

PA250353 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] In view of the fact that small and medium-sized agricultural and livestock producers have been deceived by the large producers, they have decided to seek means to consolidate their own organization and receive the benefits offered by the revolutionary government.

The big producers who claim to have represented us before the state bodies were the same ones who exploited us during the Somoza era and who have tried to do the same now, but the party is over. So said Companero Hermogenes Rodriguez Blandon from Jinotega. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez] First of all, a greeting to the Nicaraguan people. [Words indistinct] the organizational assembly of our sector will open Sunday.

This springs from our desire to feel represented. The Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise and many other organizations claim they represent us, the small and medium-sized producers, but actually this is not true. So that is why we want to have our own organization, to have our own bylaws.

[Question] How did you work during your alleged affiliation with these organizations which claimed to present you?
[Answer] Obviously, we small and medium-sized producers enjoyed no rights because we were only a screen, a statistical figure to foster their own interests but not ours, which are very different, too different from those of the large producers.

[Question] What benefits are you getting from the revolutionary government, Companero Rodriguez Blandon?
[Answer] Well, we have made several achievements several months after initiating the organization of the small and medium-sized producers. Many, I should say, in such a short time. We have obtained immediate responses. One of them has been the organization of regional assemblies. Moreover, I think we will obtain many and bigger benefits after holding our organizational meeting because we will become more consolidated. [end recording]

This was Companero Hermogenes Rodriguez Blandon, representative of the small and medium-sized agricultural and livestock producers of Jinotega.

New Organization Praised

PA280009 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Commentary: "The National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen: A Factor in Revolutionary Consolidation and Advancement"]

[Text] The organization of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen, UNAC, is undoubtedly one of the most important events of socio-political significance that recently has taken place in our country. It is another boost to the unity and socio-economic support of our revolution. This alone is enough to consider the organization of the small and medium-sized producers of our country a most significant contribution to the revolutionary process. All this is the outcome of the experience obtained during the process which is now resulting in the nationwide organization of the small and medium-sized producers.

The formation of UNAC is a real contribution to the plans for intensifying the democratic and popular Sandinist revolution. UNAC is an organization based on the highest patriotic values made possible by the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary victory which has given the working and producing sectors the right to defend their interests and those of the people in general. These conditions created by the revolution open the way to overcoming the existing difficulties whhich have stood in the way of the economic and social independence of the people who were forced to submit to domination and exploitation until 19 July 1979.

It was the fighting spirit and the confidence in the revolution which permitted the oppressed and exploited to find their way in getting rid of the exploiters through an organized struggle. Now that the small and medium-sized producers have become a nationally organized group, at a time when the revolutiojn's enemies inside and outside the country are making every effort to destabilize the democratic, popular and anti-imperialist process, they will contribute to strengthening the revolutionary unity and to consolidating the tasks of production and defense. UNAC also contributes to strengthening the nation's anti-imperialist unity as a fundamental structure of national unity. At the same time, it strengthens the worker-peasant unity and permits the intensification of the agrarian reform as another part of the revolution's upward march. The formation of UNAC is a patriotic movement of historic significance which contributes to the consolidation, strengthening and intensification of the democratic, popular and anti-imperialist revolution of the Nicaraguan people.

STATE COUNCIL'S EXPANSION CURRENTLY UNDER STUDY

PA291908 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] It is a fact that the State Council will be expanded. Only 6 days before the installation of the second colegislative period of the State Council, the council of the people, there is not the slightest doubt that certain important forces organized among our people will be represented in this legislative body. Carlos Nunez, commander of the revolution and president of the State Council, was briefly consulted about this yesterday. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will make the final decision on which organizations will be represented in the council.

Among the organizations that have undoubtedly earned a place in the State Council, the commander mentioned the vigorous Association of Cattlemen and Farmers organized Sunday with more than 10,000 militants among the small and medium-sized producers. Then there is also the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professionals and a number of other organizations have also requested admission. These requests are being studied in order to respond to them before 4 May. These other organizations include religious groups, the Communist Party of Nicaragua, the Social Democratic Party and others.

For his part, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, addressed the inaugural event at the Tizma Municipal Building and expressed the certainty that the small and medium-sized producers will be included in the State Council, the council of the people.

All those involved in the Nicaraguan agrarian reform process must participate in its advancement and they include the peasants, Ramirez Mercado affirmed, adding that the government junta is studying the request made by the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen organized last weekend.

CDS LEADER RESPONDS TO CHARGE OF POLITIZATION

PA251425 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] In view of the crowing by reactionaries who are talking with ill intentions about the politization of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS], Ronald Paredes Villanueva, departmental secretary of the Managua CDS, responds with revolutionary truth, saying: Yes, the CDS members are politicians and we are politicians to the extent that no human being can be apolitical in his behavior. This station discussed several topics with Paredes Villanueva in the following interview:

[Begin recording] [Paredes Villanueva] We are now completing the [words indistinct] of the union coordinating board and the Patriotic Front of the Revolution regarding the collection of signatures for the letter of dignity and sovereignty.

According to our main tasks, we are also involved in the integration of the CDS into the people's militias for the armed defense of the revolution in order to train our people in the use of arms so that they can be ready to defend the revolution as well as to engage in a constant struggle against Somozism and the vices inherited from it. This is part of the revolutionary vigilance that we promote in our people so that they have a belligerent attitude in keeping a block-by-block and neighborhood-by-neighborhood watch so they can have greater security in their homes. We are trying to prevent crime, thefts and rapes and to become involved in the fight against prostitution and the companeras in that vice. We must rescue them from it in order to integrate them into a new society. We must also be involved in the immediate struggle to eradicate bars from the vicinity of schools.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] Well, by controlling the movements in the districts because these people move around in the [words indistinct] the people who were isolated from any benefits. However, our people became a little negligent about these people when we achieved our freedom. These people are just as harmful as the counterrevolutionaries and they also provide a breeding ground for counterrevolutionary activity. Therefore, we are guiding our rank and file to organize vigilance and to watch over their districts in order to prevent criminals, counterrevolutionaries and drug pushers from moving around. So if we all adopt an attitude of taking a look at what is happening on our blocks and not have the attitude of whatever happens it won't affect me, we will be able to sleep peacefully in our homes.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] Well, logically, there are individuals who for one reason or another do not find CDS activities appropriate. These activities are aimed at giving our people the best guarantees. [end recording]

STUDENT CENTER INITIATES MILITIA RECRUITMENT

PA281516 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The university center of the national university has set for itself the goal of registering 8,000 university students into the Sandinist People's Militia. The announcement was made by Companero Pedro Gomez, vice president of the center. He said that militia recruiting offices are already open, and he noted that the hours for receiving military training have been worked out in such a way that the students' school hours will not be affected. Here is what Pedro Gomez said about military training for university students:

[Begin recording] [Gomez] We believe that at this moment the integration of university students into the defense of our country is of vital importance. For this reason, we have a plan to organize all the university students.

The goal is to register 8,000 companeros, to integrate them into the real defense of the country. We have commissions in each of the schools, and these commissions are in charge of the militia trenches where the companeros register themselves. In each school we also have a staff, which controls the development of the militia. We want to tell the companeros who have joined the militia, that this will not affect their university life because the training will be carried out during their free hours.

Companeros going to school in the daytime will train at night and night students will train on weekends.

We and the departmental militia staff have prepared a plan that facilitates the training of university militia companeros.

[Question] What are the requirements for university students joining the militia?

[Answer] The main thing is love for the fatherland and for the defense of the country. They can join in their own schools, where they will be given details as to where they can train and at what time. [end recording]

COTTON HARVEST 'EXCELLENT,' MAY SURPASS TARGET

PA241510 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Nicaragua will receive an income of $125 million from the 1980-81 cotton harvest. Luis Lacayo, director of the Nicaraguan Cotton Enterprise, described this year's cotton crop as excellent and said that the established goals have been met and may even be surpassed.

The portion of the cotton harvest to be exported totals 1.4 million quintals, Lacayo said.

[Begin recording] Our own estimate was 325,000 bales. The estimate of the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry was 336,000 bales. We are now expecting to obtain some 335,000 bales.

This production per manzana, as I said previously, is among the highest in recent years despite the harvesting delay. All the efforts made by our people through volunteer work, the work of the Sandinist People's Army, in brief, all the mobilizations carried out for the harvest, are now bearing fruit because if that cotton had not been harvested, it probably would have been lost or of lesser quality. [end recording]

The main purchasers of Nicaraguan cotton are the PRC, Taiwan, Japan and some European countries. Luis Lacayo, director of the Nicaraguan Cotton Enterprise, said the Nicaraguan textile industry has achieved a high production level.

[Begin recording] ...This, together with national consumption, estimated at between 23,000 and 25,000 bales for national industry. It should be noted here that the national textile industry has been greatly reactivated. Since last year, textile factories consumed some 11,000 bales. While this year, they are expected to consume between 23,000 and 25,000 bales.

For next year, we are cooperating with other organizations of the central Government of National Reconstruction to try to implement policies that will ensure the greatest degree of achievement of the goals established in the plan for 1981, which consists of cultivating 180,000 manzanas.

As I said previously, in cooperation with other organizations, we are developing policies to provide incentives to all producers to see that the goal is reached to the greatest possible degree.

In general terms, beginning last year, Nicaraguan cotton recovered a great deal of prestige because the quality of the exported cotton was well accepted by textile industries, particularly in Europe, which is where most of last year's production was placed. We always emphasize local production, maintaining that it should be a good quality, since in the final analysis, quality determines the price at which we can sell our cotton.

Like the other markets of products called "commodities" [in English] on the international markets, all these products are subjected to great price pressure because of the uncertain world situation regarding interests and the very difficult economic situation, particularly in the developed countries. We are aware of this. That is why we are effecting our sales gradually, in an effort to obtain the best possible price and thereby obtain maximum foreign exchange for our country. [end recording]

Station Commentary

PA241508 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Commentary: "Our Trump Cards: Our Strength as a Free Nation and International Solidarity"]

[Text] On the occasion of the U.S. Government's official announcement to our revolutionary government of its capricious decision to suspend the loans and all economic aid to Nicaragua and to the Nicaraguan people, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate issued a declaration to the Nicaraguan people and to the world, reaffirming its assumption of the leadership for the unity of the Nicaraguan people to face the U.S. pressures and threats against our country, which also established its confidence in the ability of our people and government to overcome this and other crises. We are absolutely convinced that our people are willing to bear with and face any sacrifice to defend their sovereign rights and the country's independence. The declaration also said that we have the support of the nations of the world and of the democratic and progressive governments.

This confidence, which has the support of all social and patriotic sectors of the country, is being generously rewarded by the revolutionary effort of our people in production and defense priority tasks, the shield and sword of our sovereignty and revolutionary gains. An effective expression of this powerful effort of revolutionary spirit and dedication can be seen in the results of the cotton harvest for the 1980-81 period, whose production goal not only has been met, but surpassed by a substantial amount. According to figures released by the National Cotton Enterprise [ENAL], a total of 4.5 million quintals of cotton on the branch was harvested up to the first week of April. This represents 98 percent of the estimated total production, which is 4.7 million quintals. And if we add that to what we have in stock without processing, we will have a guaranteed production for that date of 323,306 bales, which represents 99.2 percent of the estimated total of 325,000 bales.

Considering these figures, we can make an estimate, as made by ENAL, which can easily reach 335,000 bales, which is far more than the amount estimated by our revolutionary government. This will increase by 10 million cordobas our income from the marketing of the cotton crop, which so far is more than expected. These results, which contradict the incorrect predictions of the pessimists, are the eloquent answer of the untiring strength of our people at the service of the fatherland and their revolution. Despite the natural obstacles and crises which made the fulfillment of the goals in this important field more difficult, it was the strength and patriotic dedication represented by the people's volunteer brigades of students, workers and soldiers which made possible the fulfillment of those goals, thus dodging the possibility of another blow to our shattered economy. If to this victory of work and revolutionary effort of Nicaraguans we add the fraternal action and the internationalist solidarity of the USSR in giving us 20,000 tons of wheat free and without any strings attached and the words of Companero Shlyapnikov that USSR solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and their revolution is a permanent situation, it definitely confirms the FSLN National Directorate declaration when it expressed its confidence in the revolutionary spirit, creative intelligence and untiring strength of our people and in the solidarity of the nations of the world as well as the democratic and progressive governments.

THIRD WORLD ECONOMISTS MEETING CONTINUES

Castro Attends Reception

FL281245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended a reception hosted by Mr Anders Sandstrom, Sweden's ambassador in Cuba, in honor of the internationally respected Swedish economist, Prof Gunnar Myrdal. Also present at the reception were some of the most prominent economists and ministers attending the Second Congress of the Association of Third World Economists under way in Havana. Among them were Abdellatif Benechenou, the association's executive secretary; Amir Jamal, minister of finance of Tanzania; Joseph Elenga, minister of trade of the People's Republic of the Congo; Prof Jose Luis (Esena), from the autonomous University of Mexico; and Swedish economists (Brundenius) and (Kroner).

Among the Cuban guests were also Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Lionel Soto, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; Raul Leon, president of Cuba's national bank; Oscar Pino Santos, president of the Association of Third World Economists; Ricardo Cabrizas, minister of foreign trade; and Joaquin Benavides, president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security. A group of ambassadors accredited to Cuba and Cuban Foreign Ministry officials also attended the reception.

Myrdal Addresses Congress

FL281708 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Second Congress of the Association of Third World Economists has continued its working sessions at Havana is Palace of Conventions with various speeches dealing with the difficult economic situation of Third World countries and their immediate need for advancing toward development and social progress.

During yesterday's session, the distinguished Swedish economist, Gunnar Myrdal, holder of the Nobel Prize, criticized the U.S. Government's policy toward Latin American and Caribbean nations and U.S. support for repressive and dictatorial regimes. With respect to the critical social and exonomic situation of countries in the region, Myrdal noted that the peoples struggle precisely to end the exploitation and poverty they are enduring.

Elsewhere in his speech, he stated that the underdeveloped countries should take into consideration Cuba's successes in its struggle for economic emancipation, its gains in the fields of employment, education and health services as well as other aspects, despite the blockade being maintained by the United States. Likewise, Myrdal termed Fidel's speech during the congress opening session as brilliant and called for keeping in mind the contents of the speech.

During yesterday afternoon's session of the economists congress, the four committees held working sessions and took up topics such as the international economic crisis and the Third World international strategies for development, negotiations for a new international economic order, independence of Third World countries and the work program of the Association of Third World Economists.

Grenadian Delegate's Speech

FL282325 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Grenada will withdraw from the International Monetary Fund--the IMF--and the World Bank within a fortnight if both institutions do not stop interfering in the Grenada's internal affairs.

This was stated today by Minister of Legal Affairs Brother Kenrick Radix as he addressed the Second Congress of Third World Economists now taking place in Havana, Cuba.

Brother Radix's speech brought him a standing ovation from hundreds of delegates from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean as well as observers from Europe and North America.

Brother Radix said that the IMF has been holding up a $19-million loan for Grenada and charged that the World Bank was attempting to block Grenada's efforts to raise funds for the construction of the international airport. He said that the actions of both institutions were instigated by the United States.

Grenada had been negotiating with the IMF for the $19-million loan to (?renew) its capital investments and, with help of IMF officials, has (?drawn up) its projects proposals which should have gone before the fund's board for approval. Brother Radix explained that 3 days before the package was to go before the board, the IMF's managing director had described it as very good and indicated that approval was forthcoming. Brother Radix said it was highly unusual for the IMF board not to approve programs after they had been given the green light by the chief executive.

However, the day before the board meeting, the U.S. representative on the IMF board charged that Grenada was not a country with balance of payments difficulties and that it did not qualify for the loan.

In his address, Brother Radix accused the United States of attempting to manipulate Grenada's [political] course using the IMF and the World Bank as surrogates.

Meanwhile, the IMF and the World Bank are to hold a joint meeting in Gabon, West Africa, soon and Grenada is expected to present its case there. Prime Minister Brother Maurice Bishop is also expected to raise the issue at the current meeting of Socialist International.

Rodriguez Meets Economists

FL281742 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has met with a delegation of the executive board of the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Economists, which is participating in the Second Congress of the Association of Third World Economists.

During the meeting, the two sides held an interesting and broad exchange of views on various topics of the international economic relations, giving special attention to the present situation and future social and economic problems in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Castro Visits Participants

FL282342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2332 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has held talks with participants in the Second Congress of Third World Economists being held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. The commander in chief visited the installations of the Palace of Conventions and was interested in the topics being debated by the three [as heard] committees of the congress.

Hundreds of economists, ministers and other officials of Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe are participating in the congress, which opened on 26 April and will end on 30 April. It should be recalled that our leader spoke at the inaugural session of the Second Congress of the Association of Third World Economists and he noted that honorable and effective solutions cannot be found without respect for the dignity of underdeveloped countries.

PARTY OFFICIAL MEETS ALGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER

FL272347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2336 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Dr Abdelhamid Brahimi, member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and minister of planning and development of that fraternal country, has met with Comrade Humberto Perez Gonzalez, alternate member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers. The meeting took place at the headquarters of the Central Planning Board. Matters regarding economic relations between the two countries were discussed at the meeting which was conducted in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

Dr Abdelhamid Brahimi is in Cuba at the invitation of his Cuban counterpart [Perez Gonzalez who is chairman of the Central Planning Board]. He is also participating in the Second Congress of Economists being held at the Palace of Conventions.

The ambassador of the fraternal country, His Excellency Bachir Ould-Rouis, and others attended the meeting for the Algerian side.

AALAPSO CELEBRATES THIRD AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

FL281150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Afghanistan's charge d'affaires in Cuba, (Adollah Akram), has accused imperialism and reaction of organizing armed bands to halt the revolutionary process in his country. The charge was made at a ceremony held at the AALAPSO [Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organization] in honor of the third anniversary of the Afghan revolution's triumph.

In an open struggle against inequality and exploitation, the Afghans initiated a process in July 1973 full of hope which constituted one more frustration for them until April 1978, when true transformations began to occur, the diplomat said. Soviet aid in response to his government's request was extolled by the Afghan diplomat, who noted that this cooperation is provided for in the mutual cooperation and assistance treaty which had existed between the two countries for several years.

He said that some Soviet units have already withdrawn from his country as a result of the consolidation of the revolution and the country's return to normal although the aggressions from imperialism and reaction go on.

BRIEFS

MPSP SOLIDARITY WITH DOMINICANS--The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has recalled the 16th anniversary of the Yankee invasion of the Dominican Republic perpetrated on a day like today in 1965. In a public statement, the pacificist organization says with that infamous action, Yankee imperialism prevented the triumph of a popular movement that represented the principal demands of the Dominican people. The statement recalls the leader of that movement, Col Francisco Caamano Deno. It also condemns Washington's bellicose and interventionist hysteria in the face of the revolutionary victories in Nicaragua and Grenada and progress of the people's struggle in El Salvador. On this new anniversary of the Yankee invasion of the Dominican Republic, the MPSP reaffirms its firm support for the Dominican people's struggle for social justice and progress. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 28 Apr 81 FL]

JAGAN TELLS BURNHAM GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN

FL251729 Bridgetown CANA in English 1715 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 25 Apr (CANA)--The government of President Forbes Burnham, now in a drive to drum up local and international support in its heightened border row with Venezuela, has been told to resign by the main opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) and allow a representative national assembly to handle the issue.

PPP leader Cheddi Jagan, at a public meeting here to outline his party's position on the border issue, claimed that the government lacked the support of the people in Guyana and the only course open to it now was to resign. What was needed, Jagan said, was the formation of a "genuine assembly of all popular and democratic social, political and other organizations" which would meet with a similar representative assembly from Venezuela to settle the border issue once and for all. "We would like to have this issue settled and not have it like a sword of damocles over generations of Guyanese to come," Jagan said.

He declared that the PPP was committed to Guyana's sovereignty and territorial integrity, but it had to be made clear that while his party would fight to defend Guyana's frontiers, it would (?not) defend this rotten and corrupt government.

Jagan said the Burnham government was under pressure from imperialism to retreat to a pro-imperialist and pro-capitalist position and charged that the border row with Venezuela had to be seen in the context of the Reagan administration's desire to prevent the spread of "more Nicaraguas and Grenadas" in this hemisphere.

He also warned Guyanese against being swept away by what he called the government's frenzy and breast-beating over the current border row. "We must not let this issue become the number one issue in Guyana today. Our number one issue has to be the living conditions of the people, their suffering and their declining living standards," he said. He contended that the "imperialists and their interests" wanted Guyana and Venezuela to go to war and forget our common problems."

"We have to let the Venezuelan people know their problems are the same as ours and we have common interests with them," Jagan declared, adding that the two peoples should strive for peace and not war.

Jagan and leader of the small opposition United Force, Feilden Singh, have had meetings with Prime Minister Dr Ptolemy Reid to discuss the border issue. Reid and other government ministers also met the executive of the Trades Union Congress to brief on the border row developments.

FORUM ON SOUTHERN AFRICA LIBERATION SET 30 APRIL

FL281050 Bridgetown CANA in English 0930 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 28 Apr (CANA)--Guyana is hosting an international forum on the liberation of Southern Africa between 30 April and 3 May, the state-owned CHRONICLE newspaper has said.

The paper said invitations have already been accepted by a number of "leading African liberation organizations, regional governments and nongovernmental organizations interested in the struggle to free those remaining portions of Africa still under the yoke of latter-day imperialism and oppression imposed by such countries as South Africa."

It said representatives of the five frontline states in the Southern Africa liberation struggle will play leading roles at the forum.

BOLIVIA

NEW GOVERNMENT GUIDELINES ANNOUNCED IN PANAMA

PA272033 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Apr 81 p 2-A

[Undated communique issued by the Bolivian Embassy in Panama]

[Text] The Bolivian Embassy reports to the public that the armed forces government has decided to begin an institutionalization process in which the bases of a new political constitution will fall within the following guidelines:

1. A new type of real democracy adjusted to the political needs of the nation and not to foreign neocolonialist or to imperialist impositions in the colonization system, as the suffrage in the past 3 years was characterized, leading to the frustration and mockery of the people's vote.

2. A system of permament popular participation of all levels of Bolovian society.

3. The strengthening of local and community governments.

4. Institutional stability and a balance of power among the branches of government.

5. Fundamental legal instruments for development with sovereignty.

On reiterating the democratic origins of the armed forces, Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, has instructed the National Advisory and Legislation Council on the need to have a fundamental structure in accordance with the new modalities of Bolivian society. While the constitutional bases of its "new institutional political order" are being studied, the 1967 political constitution will be in force by virtue of decree law No 17607 of 17 September 1980.

Very few times has a country been so slanderously attacked as Bolivia whose armed forces are a guarantee for authentic national liberation in the face of the transnational agents and colonialist interests. Those slanders blame the government for activities that it has a responsibility to combat, such as drug trafficking and the violation of human rights.

There is currently in Bolivia great domestic stability, despite the fact that antinational agents who are led more by their personal interests than by constructive patriotism, are undertaking many trips and are concentrating in Lima to invade Bolivia with mercenaries hired by extreme socialism, threatening to provoke a civil war that would lead to disastrous results by setting brothers against brothers. Likewise, former President Lydia Gueiler, who voluntarily resigned and left Bolivia with a diplomatic passport and all guarantees, insulted Peruvian hospitality when she declared Lima to be a conspiratorial capital.

The Bolivian Government once again rejects these slanders and condemns the extremist provocation promoted by the transnational companies, the international mafia and their lackeys.

BRAZIL

FOUR CARGO SHIPS FROM POLAND TO BE PURCHASED

PY290052 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Apr 81 p 15

[Text] Brasilia--Brasil will take advantage of a $150-million line of credit offered by Poland to purchase four special ships to transport cellulose and phosphoric acid from the Polish shipbuilding industry. The ships, which will average 25,000 deadweight tons, will cost $25 million each.

Brazilian Transport Minister Eliseu Resende will meet today with Antoni Karas, undersecretary of state of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, to arrange details of the deal which, in addition to securing ships for transport of special products for Brazil, is designed to seek equilibrium in the trade balance between the two countries, which is now favorable to Brazil.

PAKISTANI DELEGATION TO PURCHASE WEAPONS

PY271344 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] M. Farooq, charge d'affaires of the Pakistani Embassy, stated yesterday in Sao Jose dos Campos, Sao Paulo, that a Pakistani delegation will arrive in Brazil in August to purchase weapons. Farooq was one of 30 representatives of African and Asian countries who made a visit yesterday to arms industries and to the Brazilian aerospace complex in Sao Jose dos Campos.

Farooq explained that Pakistan is now purchasing military equipment from the United States and Great Britain, but added that his country is beginning to fulfill an agreement signed with the United Nations under which there must be greater cooperation among developing countries.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR--Santo Domingo, 14 Apr (EFE)--Ricardo Zambrano Diaz, new Nicaraguan ambassador to the Dominican Republic, presented his credentials on 14 April to Dominican President Antonio Guzman. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1732 GMT 14 Apr 81 PA]

ECUADOR

ROLDOS CALLS FOR RESPECT OF 'PEOPLE'S MANDATE'

PA241943 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has reiterated the need to put an end to the era of individual antagonisms in this country and has called for respect for the people's mandate for democracy, constitutionality, social change and economic development.

If anyone wants to continue making a permanent electoral campaign out of the government's political activities, that is his problem, Roldos said. He added that this is a time for work and responsible actions before the people, who are judges of the government's work.

In a speech delivered yesterday in Santo Domingo de los Colorados, the president deplored the fact that the government's work has enemies not just among the opposition. The enemies of the government, he charged, include those who, from within the government, work slowly or carelessly or are corrupt and demand money for works. They, he stressed, do more damage than any opposition because they dash the hopes of a people. They must be singled out, he added.

Roldos addressed a peasant rally in that northwestern canton, following a tour through Pichincha Province where he learned about the people's needs.

The chief of state announced that some 1.2 billion sucres will be invested in this province for development in the hope of realizing the zone's economic growth and social welfare as the government promised.

The president recalled that everything in life has a time, that everything in politics has its moment. He added that different views, proposals and criticisms are propounded during an election, but that once the people make their choice, it is time to begin fulfilling the promises made.

GRENADA

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN ENVOY--His Excellency Mr Ochiryn Tsend, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Grenada, has presented his credentials to Governor General Sir Paul Scoon. The presentation took place yesterday at Government House in St Georges and was witnessed by officials of the Ministry of External Affairs. Ambassador Tsend is his country's resident ambassador in Cuba and is also accredited to Nicaragua. He is expected to pay courtesy calls on acting Prime Minister Brother Bernard Coard and other ministers of the People's Revolutionary Government. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Apr 81 FL]

PANAMA

EXILES, REFUGEES TO REGISTER WITH IMMIGRATION

PA211707 Panama City Matutino in Spanish 21 Apr 81 p 1A

[Text] The Directorate of Immigration and Naturalization of the Government and Justice Ministry is hereby asking all foreigners residing in the Republic of Panama who are political exiles and refugees in the country to come to the international immigration control office located at the National Guard in the province where they reside within 30 days from today.

All those who do not abide by these measures in the stipulated time will be considered undocumented and will be subject to the application of the measures prescribed in article 10 of law 6 of 5 March 1980.

Note: They should come to these offices with three photos and the documents that identify them.

SURINAME

PRESIDENT URGES BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIALISM

FL242324 Bridgetown CANA in English 2314 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Paramaribo, Suriname, 24 APR (CANA)--The president, Henck Chin A Sen, has called on his people not to shy away from discussing the question of socialism for Suriname, for such dialogue could be stimulating and the only best way for the issue to be understood.

The president was addressing residents in the Saramacca District, about 50 km from Paramaribo, where a 24-year-old army sergeant-major, Wilfred Hawker, was killed in March while allegedly on the point of staging a counter coup.

The president was preceded in his address by the army chief, Maj Daysi Bouterse, who also emphazised that Suriname would take the socialist course, but assured that the country would retain democracy.

Dr Chin A Sen, in urging discussions on the subject, said the country "will not go communist."

A statement from the army and government on Suriname's future is to be made next month.

LABOR MINISTER DISMISSED AFTER CONFLICT WITH NMC

FL290050 Bridgetown CANA in English 2319 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Paramaribo, Suriname, 28 Apr (CANA)--The military-controlled Suriname Government has sacked another minister, Mr Henk Illes, who was responsible for labor and public health. This is the 12th time there has been a change in the civilian cabinet since army sergeants established a new administration after overthrowing the elected government of Prime Minister Henk Arron on 25 February 1980.

An official statement said that Mr Illes was dismissed on 23 April, because of a conflict with the National Military Council (NMC). The problem arose through a dispute at the country's psychiatric hospital where staff were resisting internal changes by management. The minister clashed with the NMC during a meeting of all the parties involved, and Mr Illes walked out.

Reports said that the minister openly disagreed with the role of the vice-chairman of the NMC, Lt John Hardjoprajitno, in the hospital dispute. Before the confrontation, Mr Illes was being mentioned by political observers as among several cabinet ministers expected to get the axe in a reshuffle of the administration next month.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO OAS--Washington, 24 Apr (CANA)--Hericus Heidweiller, Suriname's newly appointed ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS) has presented his credentials to OAS Permanent Council chairman, Ambassador Eladio Knipping-Victorial, from the Dominican Republic. In a brief ceremony held at the OAS headquarters here, Mr Heidweiller said the OAS "has special significance for the people of Suriname." "We consider OAS an open door to Latin America and our sister countries of the Caribbean," he said. A seasoned diplomat, lawyer, and educator, Heidweiller was the first Surinamese ambassador to the United Nations after his country became independent in 1975. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1652 GMT 24 Apr 81 FL]